FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Administrator's Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell, on a credit of six months, on Thursday the 12th day of May next, at the late Dwelling House of Colin Mc Pherson, dec'd. his intestate, all the residue of the perishable property belonging to said Estate, consisting of sundry articles of FURNITURE, and UTENSILS, too tedious to enumerate.

And also at the same time, will hire out until the 6th day of Jan'y. next, Five Negro SLAVES, viz two Fellows, two Women, and a child.

Terms more particularly made known on the day of sale.

MALCOM BUIE, *Administrator.*
April 20, 1836 85-3pd.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS & HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,

Foot of Hay Mount,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NEW AND DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES, which comprise a larger and more general assortment than ever before offered in this market, and which will in part consist of the following articles, viz:

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy and Staple British, French, India and Domestic GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlery Hardware, (general assortment,)
Men's and Boys' black and drab Silk, Fur and Wool Hats,
Fine and coarse Palm Leaf Hats,
Men's and Boys' Shoes and Brogans,
Women's and Misses' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Saddles and Bridles of all descriptions,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
French Baskets,
Cut back and Gig Saddle Trees,
Worsted, Cotton, Bridle and Rein Webbings,
Straining Webb,
Hatters' Trimmings,
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3 to 12,
Morocco and Hog Skins,
King's Cast Steel Axes, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which makes their assortment as general as is required for the Country Trade, and much more general than can be found in any one House in the place. Their present Stock has been laid in on the most advantageous terms, and is offered at WHOLESALE exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.
April 28, 1836. 85 tf

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do S. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and × cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON
Fayetteville, April 28, 1836 86-tf

State of North Carolina.

DUPLIN COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1836.

James H Jarman & others, vs Zechariah Davis & others } *Petition for Partition.*

IT appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Bartholemew Colley and his wife Winnifred, Nimrod W. Long and his wife Catharine, and Malachi Davis are not residents of this State: *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made for three months in some newspaper in this State, notifying the said Defendants to appear at our next Superior Court, to be held on the fourth Monday of September next, and answer or plead to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them

Witness, JEREMIAH PEARSALL, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the fourth Monday of March, 1836.

[6-3m] JERE. PEARSALL, *C. S. C.*

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE have received, and are now opening, our Spring Supply, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS, Hardware and Cutlery,
Leghorn and Tuscan BONNETS,
Mens' silk, fur, wool and palm leaf HATS,
Boys' silk and Leghorn HATS,
Cotton and wool CARDS,
Writing, letter and wrapping PAPER,
DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c.
ALSO,
12 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
12 Bbls. Manilla Ditto,
80 Bags Rio COFFEE,

Which we offer at a small advance for Cash, Country Produce or undoubted paper.

NOTT & STARR.
April 28, 1836. 86 6*w.*

I am now receiving,

BY Steamer Henrietta, my Spring and Summer supplies of GOODS, consisting in part of the following:—

100 bags superior Rio Coffee, (high scented,)
20 hhds. do New Crop Molasses,
10 do do Sugar,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, assorted,
500 lbs Bar Lead,
50 pair bright Trace Chains,
Loaf Sugar, Tea, Rice, &c &c.

All of which will be sold *low* for *Cash* or on time to *punctual* customers, who are invited to call or send their orders.

C. J. ORRELL.
Brick Row, foot of Hay Mount.
April 26, 1836. 86tf

LIME.

80 CASKS for sale by
W. S. LATTA.
April 28, 1836. 86 4w

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY
Spring Term, 1836.

Joseph Shannon and Eliza Shannon, his wife, by her next friend, vs Thomas D. Parke, William Dismukes, and Benjamin H Rutland, John D Moore, and Nancy his wife } *Ex parte Petition* IN EQUITY

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore and Nancy his wife, and William Dismukes, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for three months, that the said Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore and Nancy his wife, and William Dismukes, be and appear before the Judge of our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment will be entered pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

WITNESS, WILLIAM E. TROY, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, the second Monday in March, A D 1836, and in the 60th year of American Independence.

[86 13w] WM. E TROY, *C. M. E*

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS, among which are the following, viz:—

25 ps. supr. supr. Cloths, various colours,
1 case Erminets and Sattinetts,
1 case Crape Camlets,
20 cases about 1000 ps. fancy PRINTS,
40 ps. supr Irish Linens,
50 " long Lawns,
54 ps. Princettas,
50 ps. Merino Circassians,
25 ps. 6 4 French Bombazine,
2 cases blue Drills,
1 " colored Drills,
1 " Stormants,
4 " Rowen Cassimeres,
2 cases corded Skirts,
1 bale red Padding,
3 cases brown Linen Drills,
1 " colored Cambric,
1 " Umbrellas and Parasols,

Black Lastings, Brochellas, Buckskins, Canton Cords, Leopold Drills, Jaconets, plain Muslins, plain and figured Swiss do, French Ginghams, Parisian Muslins and Prints, black and colored Silks, Vestings, &c., Dundee and Russia Sheetings, Diapers, &c, Satin Beaver and Fur Hats, Palm leaf do, Table Diapers and Table Covers, superior Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, new style fancy Bonnets, superior single and double barrel Shot Guns. Scythe Blades, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

JNO McARN.
April 5, 1836. 83tf

NEW, CHEAP & DESIRABLE DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large and general assortment, among which are—

Extra superfine blue, black, green, olive, claret and Oxford mixed CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, blue, black, drab and Oxford mixed,
Superfine Sattinetts, blue, black and drab,
Crape Camlet, French Drills, plain and twilled, some of very superior quality,
120 pieces French printed Muslins, some of the newest Paris fashions,
Gingham and Calico, well assorted,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Cross barred and striped Muslin,
Jaconet and mull mull Muslin,
149 dozen Ladies' dress Hd'kffs and Shawls, some of the newest style and beautiful Goods,
4-4 and 5 4 Bobinet Lace, figured and plain,
Thread and Bobinet Lace, well assorted,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
2000 lbs Spun Cotton, of the Petersburg Factory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs,
3-4 and 4 4 bleached and unbleached Domestics,

With many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which are offered at the lowest market price.

JEREMIAH KYLE.
April 5. 1836. 83tf.

Wanted to Contract

FOR two or three hundred cords of Steam Boat WOOD, to be delivered at convenient Landings on the Cape Fear River. Apply to

HALL & JOHNSON, *Agents*
Henrietta S B Company.
April 20, 1836. 85 4w

JACKSON HOTEL,

LIBERTY POINT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken this convenient ESTABLISHMENT, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he intends to keep it in the best and most genteel style, for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers He will at all times provide the best the market affords, for his Guests, and Horses shall be well taken care of. He will have no regular Bar, but if Travellers should wish this kind of refreshment, they will be accommodated. His best exertions will be used to please, and he hopes to be favored with a share of patronage.

WM CADE.
March 28, 1836. 82 tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware, a good assortment.
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.
Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835 56tf

NEW SPRING GOODS

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Fine Cutlery,
HATS & SHOES, fine & common.
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE
—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M & Malaga } WINES,

Do Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W I and N O do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH

ARCH. CAMPBELL.
April 28th, 1835. 84tf

A Splendid Assortment Of Seasonable GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in addition to his usual Stock, has lately purchased the Stock of Goods of a House declining business, and almost daily receiving Goods from New York, selected lately by a judicious person, from the last arrivals there; altogether making at least as extensive an assortment as can be offered by any House in this place. He therefore solicits a call from all persons who visit this place for the purpose of buying Goods. Any orders from the country will be promptly attended to, and selections shall be carefully made, and as much time given as customary in this place.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.
Fayetteville, April 12, 1836 §84-6w§

Fever and Ague.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHILE I feel it my duty, I feel it also a pleasure, to acquaint those who are suffering under the Fever and Ague, of the striking cure effected on me by the use of Rowand's Tonic Mixture. I was first attacked with this complaint in August last, and though I tried nearly all the remedies that were recommended by my friends and neighbours, still the fits would return every third day. I then applied to an eminent Physician, whose skill was baffled; which rendered me hopeless in attempting any further efforts, as I was then reduced to a skeleton, and all had failed. Being informed by one of my neighbors of the wonderful effect Rowand's Tonic Mixture had on him, who was labouring under the same disease, I was induced to make another effort, and procured a bottle of said Mixture as soon as possible, and commenced taking according to the prescriptions. Though my case was obstinate, I found my agues checked before I had taken half the bottle, and myself fast recovering; and by taking the bottle, I was perfectly restored. Therefore, being fully convinced of its efficiency, I earnestly recommend it to all those suffering with that loathsome disease.

The Medicine can be obtained at all the principal towns in the United States, from the Agents for the inventor.

JAMES SMITH.
Whiteville, (N C.) March 22, 1836. 83.
The above Medicine is for sale, price $1, by
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, April 4

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.
20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

$20 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Saturday night last, ELI LYMEBERRY and LAUCHLIN KELLY Lymeberry is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, fair complexion Kelly is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark complexion, and down look. The above reward will be given for their delivery at the Jail of Cumberland County, or $10 for either.

NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 10, 1836. 75tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T J. JORDAN.

$15 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the delivery to me, near Rockingham, Richmond County, N C my boy JACK, or ten dollars, if lodged in any Jail so that I get him He absconded on the 11th inst., is a dark Mulatto, about 21 years of age, common size, and has a scar a little above one corner of his mouth; had on when he left me a Homespun roundabout, and purple cotton Panta loons. He may attempt to pass as a free negro.

STEPHEN COLE.
April 13, 1836. 85 4w

MADEIRA WINE.

A SUBSCRIPTION LIST is in the hands of the undersigned, for choice Madeira Wine. The orders to be executed by Messrs. J Howard, March & Co., of Madeira, deliverable, including all expenses, to the subscribers—or, at the nearest Port of Entry where they may reside.

Those who may wish to supply themselves with fine old London Particular, have now the opportunity to give the order, and say what quantity in pipes, half pipes or quarter casks Pipes contain about 110 gallons, half pipes 55, quarter casks 27 gallons The casks will come out neatly marked with the initials of the respective parties.

R W BROWN & SON
Wilmington N C., April 12, 1836. 85 4t.

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, a negro man named JACK, who says he belongs to Malcom McPhail, of this county. He is about 60 years of age, lame, and walks with two sticks The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs

NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, March 14th, 1836. 80 tf

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thos. Sandford & Co.

JUST received by Steamer Clarendon on consignment,

20 barrels New York Mess BEEF,
30 do do Prime do,
25 bags Java COFFEE, (for family use.)

February 24. 1836.

DAILY LINE BETWEEN RICHMOND AND WASHINGTON.

IT is with much gratification that the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road Company find themselves enabled to assure to Northern and Southern Travellers, that there will be neither disappointment or detention on any part of the above route

Twenty miles of their road is in full and successful operation, and the proprietors of the Steam Boat and Stage Line, on the balance of the distance, are by contract, bound to be adequately provided for all the travel which may offer, and to accommodate the same with extra Stages when required, thus enabling the Company to pledge itself that no traveller shall apply unsuccessfully for a seat.

THE BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON RAIL ROAD, completed and put in operation during the last year—THE STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC, and the RAIL ROAD FROM PETERSBURG TO THE ROANOKE, have relieved this route of a large portion of its former length of Stage Travelling, and it is now believed to offer inducements to travellers, superior to those found in any other route between NEW ORLEANS AND NEW YORK. Soon after the opening of the Steamboat Navigation between the Northern Cities, a line is expected to be established, by which the journey from New York to Richmond, may be made in 33 hours, and to Blakely, N. C. in 41 hours, of which due notice will be given.

The Cars run in each direction, after the arrival of respective mails.

RAIL ROAD OFFICE,
Richmond, March 21, 1836.
March 28. 83 9t.

New Books.

POWER'S Impressions of America; Willis's Pencillings by the Way; Rosamond, by Maria Edgeworth; The Countess and other Tales, by Marryatt and others, Life of Rienzi; Gilbert Gurney; Herbert Wendell; Suddards's British Pulpit; Smith's Thucidydes; Coombe on the Constitution of Man; Life of Calvin; Comstock's Geology; Epitome of Phrenology; Wood and Bache's U. S. Dispensatory; Paper, Quills, Paints, School Books, &c. &c., received by

E. J HALE.

A warning to Drunkards!—At the last term of the Superior Court of Talbot county a man by the name of John Howard was tried and convicted for the murder of *his own brother*. The accused was an inmate of his brother's family, a good mechanic, and, *when sober*, an industrious and peaceable man. No cause for the desperate deed could be shown, no previous malice could be proven. He seemed to have drowned his reason in the bowl, and to have been hurried onward by intoxication, and the multitude of misfortunes that follow in its train, to the commission of an act which has few parallels in the history of crime, and for which he must render up his life.

What an impressive lesson does his fate afford to the thoughtless victim of intemperance!

Columbus Inquirer.

Mr. Blundell, the superintendent of the great British mining companies in North Carolina, in which more than a million of pounds sterling has been invested, is now in the city preparing for the press a work on the metallurgy of that State.—*N. Y. Star.*

A correspondent mentions that some years ago, when the currency of the country was shockingly deranged, he saw in every square offices with this written over their doors: "Uncurrent bank notes discounted at the lowest rates." The Bank of the United States brought our money concerns into such a sound condition that these ominous signs disappeared, or were very sparse. They have, however, been rising again in their former abundance; and he considers this to be certain proof of the fall of the currency into the disastrous state from which it was recovered by the Bank.

National Gazette.

EXTRACT FROM THE

SPEECH OF MR. BELL, OF TENNESSEE,

On the Naval Appropriation Bill.

There is another subject, Mr. Chairman, which I feel bound to avail myself of, on this occasion, to notice more particularly than I have yet done; it is another one of that series of pretences and impostures which I have so often alluded to: I refer now to the alleged mischief and danger of terminating an election of President by this House. No subject has been more artfully handled, and portrayed in more alarming colors in the South and Southwest, during the last fall and summer, by the partisans and adherents of the Vice President, than this one; none, sir, has produced a more decided effect upon the public mind. It is well known that in those sections of the Union, especially, an election by the House of Representatives was made particularly odious by the representations and denunciations of the election by the House in 1825. It was one of the standing themes of every political declaimer during the last year. The evils of such a catastrophe as another election by the House have been a subject of constant regret and lamentation in the columns of every leading journal in the interest of Mr. Van Buren. I should not be far wrong if I should say two-thirds of all the honest and sober-minded planters and farmers in the whole South and Southwest, who are disposed to support the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, would assign as the reason of their course, if they were asked, their horror of an election by the House of Representatives, and their fears that, by supporting any other candidate, they will only contribute to bring about this result. Knowing the extent of this feeling, the partisans of Mr. Van Buren have in many districts rested his cause entirely upon this point. A French war was described as an infinitely less evil than an election by the House of Representatives It has been, and is now, asserted by the zealous and interested advocates of the Vice President throughout the country, that an election by the House would be carried by intrigue, bribery, and corruption; and that the voice of the People will be unheeded in the contest The Government journal printed in this city (the Globe) has of late, uniformly represented an election by the House of Representatives as the greatest calamity which could befall the country. I propose now to unveil the course of the party in power upon this subject, and to expose their artifices and insincerity.

It is very well known to those who look beyond the surface, who pay only a due regard to professions, and examine the real motives of human action, as they are exhibited in the course of the present self-styled republican party, that they advocate the propriety and necessity of adhering to the practice of nominating a President and Vice President by caucusses or conventions, not for the purpose of preventing an election by the House of Representatives, but upon the ground that, as they allege, in no other way can a party be kept together, or the power and patronage of the Government be secured to their own members or followers. This is the true motive, and this is the true secret of the extraordinary efforts and influences which have been made and brought to bear on the People, of late, in order to give popularity and permanence to the practice of such nominations. To avoid the evils of an election by the House, is the professed object of the party. That has been the great political bugbear which has been held up and paraded through the country to frighten the People into an acquiescence in the nomination of such a body as the late Baltimore Convention.—The truth is, that without the benefit of the terrors created by the frightful image of an election by the House, which has been so constantly kept before the eyes of the People, the nomination of the Baltimore Convention would have found no countenance. And this, sir, is the solution of the mystery; here lies the secret of the continued and marked neglect with which the repeated recommendation of the President, in relation to such an amendment of the Constitution as would hereafter prevent an election of President and Vice President by the House, and secure it to the People, has been treated by the party The history of this proposition is remarkable, and highly instructive as well as curious.

It cannot be forgotten that, from 1825, until the commencement of the present Administration, this proposition was a favorite policy of the party which brought General Jackson into power. The whole subject was, during that period, ably and fully discussed both in Congress and in the public journals When General Jackson was elected by the People, no one doubted but that one of the first acts which would distinguish the action of Congress would be, to recommend such amendment to the States for their adoption. Gen. Jackson, in his first message, urged the subject upon the attention of Congress in the strongest and most persuasive language. In his second, and in each succeeding annual message, he has done the same thing. Regarding the discussion of the subject as having commenced in 1825, it is now upwards of ten years since it has been before the country in the most imposing form—in the annual messages of the President. The arguments and language of the message upon this subject are worthy of particular notice; and I must ask leave to refer to them [Here Mr. Bell read several passages from the messages of the President upon this subject, all of which went to show how important it was, in the opinion of the President, that such an amendment of the Constitution should be made.] Well, sir, what has been the result—the effect of these repeated and urgent recommendations? In the early part of the Administration, many earnest and well-meant efforts were made to get this House to take up and act upon this subject. Propositions in a variety of shapes were presented; and it has been a part of the regular forms of the House, at the beginning of every session, to appoint a select committee upon this subject; but, sir, the truth cannot be disguised or disputed, that those efforts were the efforts of individuals only; that the regular annual appointment of special committees has been but a mere form; and at no time could the party be rallied in favor of the proposition. There was always somewhere, and from some motive, a power and an influence which thwarted the action of the House upon this question.

Soon after the opening of the last session of Congress, this subject began to excite increased interest, and certainly demanded proper attention from those who seriously and honestly believed an election by the House of Representatives ought to be avoided. It was then, sir, that it became manifest that the Jackson party would be divided upon the subject of his successor; and an honorable Senator from Tennessee was brought to the notice of the country as a candidate for the Presidency, and supported under such circumstances and upon principles which forbade the hope that his friends would surrender his pretensions to the man who it was foreseen would be the favorite of the contemplated Baltimore Convention. This was a conjuncture to test the principles of the party upon this subject. The danger of a division in the ranks of the party in power was manifest. That an election by the House would be a result of this state of things, could not certainly be foreseen; but all must have seen that such a result might take place. As early as the 10th of December, 1834, a select committee was appointed to consider of and report upon this subject. Special care was taken to appoint a clear majority upon the committee who were known to have avowed themselves favorable to an amendment of the Constitution, which would exclude the election from the House. The following gentlemen composed the committee: Messrs. Gilmer, Archer, Binney, *Beardsley*, Gorham, *Johnson*, of Kentucky, *Speight*, *Hubbard*, and *Carr*. Five of these gentlemen are the known supporters of General Jackson, and of Mr. Van Buren as his successor; and all were understood, when the committee was appointed, to be in favor of the recommendation of the President, which it was their exclusive and special duty to consider and report upon The chairman of the committee, (Mr. Gilmer, of Georgia,) though not a supporter of the Administration, was known to be a gentleman of great sincerity, talents, and energy; and he was also known to be a zealous advocate of the proposition submitted to the committee. I have a personal knowledge that unusual efforts were made by the chairman of the committee, and by various other individuals, to prevail upon the committee to agree upon some report at an early day of the session, that it might be before the House and acted upon before the close of the session. The friends of Judge White, especially, fearing the use which would be made against him of the argument that, by dividing the party, the election might be brought into the House, exerted themselves in every fair and honorable way to procure a decision upon the question by Congress. Several of the members of this committee, who had always avowed themselves in favor of the measure, were privately appealed to; but all was vain. The answer was, they could not agree upon the details of the measure—no two, it was said, could agree. Now, sir, every member of the least experience in legislation knows that, upon any important question whatever, involving details, two men can rarely be found to agree upon all of them. It is notorious, that no committee of this House would ever report upon any subject of importance, if a majority of its members were expected to unite upon all the details of it. All that can be expected in such cases is, that a majority shall agree upon the *principle* of the report. The House is always expected to alter the details according to the views of the majority. It was no adequate excuse to say they could not agree upon details I will not be so unjust as to say that all the members of the committee who had before that time professed a desire to see the Constitution amended, in this respect, wilfully combined to prevent any action upon the subject last session. Of a committee of nine members, and six only of them being friendly to the principle of a measure, any two of the six were able to defeat any action upon the subject. A report from the committee, I feel warranted, from the circumstances, in asserting, was defeated by the management of some portion of the members of it who were, at the same time, avowed advocates of the expediency of such an amendment of the Constitution.

The farther history of this question is this: Mr. Gilmer, the chairman of the committee, failing in all his efforts to get the committee to make a report in any shape, came into the House on the 31st of January, and asked that the committee might be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, on the ground that they could come to no agreement thereupon; and, on the same day, he was permitted to lay a resolution, containing a proposition for an amendment of the Constitution in relation to the election of President and Vice President, upon the table. I well remember that, at first, one of the prominent members of the committee, and who was also a prominent member of the dominant party, refused to give his consent that Mr. Gilmer should even lay his resolution upon the table; but he became ashamed of his conduct, and withdrew his opposition. Thus the subject was before the House; and it was at any time in the power of the majority to take it up and decide upon it. On the 13th of February, Mr. Gilmer, finding that it would not do to postpone the subject any longer, without losing sight of it altogether during the session, moved to suspend the Rules of the House, in order to proceed to the consideration of his resolution. Against this motion there were only fifty-six votes; and, of these, thirty-seven were the known supporters of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, or, in other words, of a nomination by a convention; and fifteen of these thirty-seven were members of the New York delegation. The resolution was that day taken up and read a second time, and postponed to the 19th of the month; but it was superseded by other business until the 25th of February, when Mr. Wilde, of Georgia, moved that all the orders of the day be postponed for the purpose of considering this subject.

Upon this motion there were 112 yeas, and 93 nays; of the latter, 49 were supporters of Mr Van Buren, and 24 of them members of the New York delegation. The subject that day underwent considerable discussion, but the House came to no decision upon it. On the 27th February Mr. Gilmer again moved that his resolution be taken up; and, on taking the question, the vote stood, yeas 99, nays 104; of the nays, 60 were for Mr Van Buren, and 24 of them from New York. On the same day, however, at a later hour, Mr. Gilmer's resolution came up in the regular order of business; when a motion was made to dispose of it finally by laying it on the table. In favor of this motion there were only 38 votes; and 30 of them were the friends of Mr. Van Buren, and 13 of that number from New York. After further debate upon the resolution, a motion was made by Mr Vanderpoel, of New York, that the House adjourn—evidently with a view to evade the question upon the resolution. Upon this motion the votes stood, yeas 59, nays 112; of the yeas, 49 were for Mr Van Buren, and 20 of them from New York The subject was further debated, but no decision was arrived at. Now, sir, upon a view of all the circumstances, can there remain the shadow of a doubt that this question was wilfully and designedly evaded at the last session by the very party which now professes to hold an election by the House in such utter abhorrence?—The neglect of Congress to act upon this subject, prior to the last session, might admit of some apology; there were so many exciting and important questions of another kind continually arising to absorb the chief attention of Congress; and, besides, there had been no prospect of an election by the House until the commencement of last session. But there is no justification for the course of the party at the last session upon this subject. It is but too clear that the party in favor of Mr. Van Buren for the succession determined to have the full benefit of the fears which existed in the

country of an election by the House, in compelling a submission to the decrees of the Baltimore Convention; else why was it that not the slightest notice was taken, by that vigilant guardian of every thing that concerns the party, (the Globe,) of the question presented by Mr. Gilmer's resolution, when it was under discussion? Not one paragraph was penned, during the sitting of Congress, upon the importance of amending the Constitution so as to prevent an election of the President by the House of Representatives. Why, sir, was not the committee which had charge of this subject rated for their negligence and omission in not reporting upon the subject submitted to them? Why were not the usual denunciations uttered, through that organ, against those members of the party who voted, in every instance, to prevent the consideration of, and to defeat altogether, the resolution of Mr. Gilmer? Sir, a large portion of the party upon that question showed that they were opposed to a measure which General Jackson had earnestly urged upon Congress in every annual message since he came into office? Why were they not pointed out and denounced as anti-Jackson? There can be but one answer to this question: it was no offence to any one to oppose that proposition at the last session. That this question was designed to be blinked, was manifest to me, from the course of particular members—a course which I could account for upon no other ground. When Mr. Gilmer's resolution was under discussion, at one time there appeared to be a serious determination on the part of the House to carry it. My colleague, (Mr Polk,) who is now the presiding officer of this House, and who cannot be charged with a disposition to thwart the views of those in power, made a speech, which was evidently intended to put an end to the further consideration of the subject at that session. He complained that the time was too short to give the subject that examination which its importance demanded. He thought he had, with the slight attention he had given the resolution, detected an error; and there might be many more. He dwelt emphatically upon the importance of not permitting the resolution to go from the House in an improper shape, "for then it would be gone forever!" When he concluded, a gentleman who sat by him rose to move that the resolution be laid on the table; but the Chair gave the floor to another member. Now, sir, further delay and further time to examine into the details of the resolution could only be had by dropping the question until another Congress. That was evident to all. But, Mr Chairman, the party are not only answerable for the failure of the proposition at the last session, but they are responsible for its failure at the only time which has arisen within the last ten years, or which will probably arise within the next ten, when a fair prospect existed of succeeding in it. Such was the anxiety of the members of the opposition that this plea of the danger of an election by the House should be taken away from the party known to be in favor of Mr Van Buren, in sustaining the contemplated nomination of that gentleman by a convention at Baltimore, that many of them, who had always before that time been opposed to such an amendment of the Constitution as was proposed, were willing then to see it adopted. It will be found that more than fifty members of the opposition voted to sustain Mr Gilmer's resolution; and there cannot be a doubt that, if the party in power had not deserted their own principles upon this occasion, the proposition would have been carried by the requisite majority. We have seen the same question treated with the same neglect, so far, at the present session. According to custom, we have a select committee upon the subject; but half the session is passed by, and we have no report from it. But I am free to say, sir, that I regard the course of the committee, at this session, of but little consequence. If we were now to adopt a proposition for amending the Constitution in relation to the election of President and Vice President, it can hardly be calculated that the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States could be got to act upon the question, in time to operate upon the next Presidential election. There might have been some prospect of a favorable result, if the committee had reported at the beginning of the session, but it is now too late to hope for success to any such measure. There are too many interests still combined to defeat it.

I am too much exhausted, Mr. Chairman, to pursue this, or any other subject, any further at present. I have omitted to notice several subjects which I originally intended to remark upon. I cannot ask the further indulgence of the committee. I feel that I am already under great obligations to the members of it. But I cannot sit down without referring again to my own position, and the difficult task laid before me, of opposing the present course and policy of those whom I once supported. I have already stated to what extent I held myself bound to support this Administration, and I have briefly sketched the reasons why I feel myself bound to oppose a set of measures, and a system of party action, adopted with a view, not of upholding the present Administration, but of securing the future to particular aspirants. But, in doing this, I desire to say, in this place, that I depart from no one principle which I have heretofore supported; nor do I mean to change my principles until I see some better reason for doing so than the mere desire to be in a majority. Sir, I beg leave to speak with some assurance upon this point; and I defy my opponents, upon the strictest scrutiny, to point out any departure from my former principles. I know, sir that in former years, many incidental, and often frivolous questions arose in this House which came to be decided by a party vote, and upon which I voted with those with whom I usually acted. But, whatever may have been the error of such votes, they will appear to have involved no important principle, in any material degree. Still, sir, there were some questions upon which I always differed with, and always voted against, the present Administration, as gentlemen will find by proper inquiry.

It is fortunate for me, perhaps, that, in regard to some of the most important questions upon which I separated myself from those who are now in the majority of this House, there are living witnesses, who enjoy a respectable, not to say a high rank in the party, and who were once members of this House, to the fact, that, at the very commencement of the present Administration, I declared that I would feel myself bound to separate from the party then and now in power, the moment either one or both of two principles, or rather practices, should be made a test of party fidelity or adherence. The one was, that all elections are to be decided, so far as regards the vote of the party, by caucus nominations; and the other, and perhaps the more important one was, that a difference of political opinion should be a sufficient ground upon which to change the subordinate officers of the Government. I protested against this principle the second or third day after the first inauguration of the President. Sir, I have done.

Cattle Sale.—The sale of valuable Cattle, at Powelton, on Saturday, was numerously attended from various parts of the country. Twenty-three animals brought eight thousand five hundred and forty dollars, an average of $392 apiece. One bull brought $700, and one cow $600.

Who, before Col. Powell undertook to import cattle, would have supposed that they could have brought such a price at public auction in this State?—*Phil. U. S. Gaz*

Blank Warrants for sale here.

INDIAN WAR.

Copy of a letter received at the Office of the Columbia Times and Gazette, dated

FORT BROOKE, Tampa Bay, April 13, 1836

Dear Sir:—This is the first opportunity offered of writing to you again since I left Volusia. I write in great haste.

We met with no Indians—saw no recent trails of any, after leaving Volusia, until we reached the river Ocklawaka, 30 miles from that place. The river being higher than usual, the troops were halted to build a bridge for the transportation of the cannon and baggage wagons. On the opposite side of a lake, on the left, two fires were kindled after we halted, supposed to be signals of one party of Indians to another. Col Butler, with his battalion, was ordered to cross the river and scour the vicinity of these fires. He had not gone more than three miles before four Indians were discovered and pursued by the advance guard. Gen Joseph Shelton was of Butler's party. He charged, ahead of the advance guard, upon one of the Indians who had separated in the race from the others. When within 20 steps of the Indian, Shelton levelled his gun—the Indian turned and presented his rifle at the General—Shelton fired first, and put six buck-shot in the neck of the savage, who, being evidently mortally wounded, turned and hobbled off. Shelton finding no cap on the tube of the other barrel of his gun, dropped it, drew a pistol, advanced to within five or six feet of the Indian, and snapped at his breast; at this moment the Indian brought his rifle nearly to his shoulder and shot Shelton in the hip, just above the hip bone; the ball passing obliquely through, was cut out from the opposite side near the back-bone. At this time Mr Gibson, of the Fairfield troop, came up and discharged the contents of his musket in the back of the Indian, who was brought to his knees by the effect of Shelton's shot. Shelton was badly wounded, but, I am happy to say, is fast recovering. He leaves to-day for Pensacola, and will be attended by Dr. Watts of Laurens, as surgeon. I am thus particular in giving the details of this affair, because the conduct of Gen Shelton—obviously gallant and manly—deserves to be remembered; and because, too, the Indian killed was recognized by the volunteers from St Augustine and the guides, as Ko-ho-ha-jo, (in our language signifying *Mad Wolf,*) a chief of distinction and influence, of the Micanopy tribe, who commanded, it is said, 45 or 50 warriors. Ko-ho-ha-jo visited St. Augustine and the sugar plantations in East Florida, in company with Abraham, a negro; and, it is believed, was at that time engaged in effecting a junction with the negroes now under arms. His name is likewise distinguished by being affixed, in company with the principal chiefs of the nation, to a treaty with the Government. He was one of the party sent to visit the country in the west, allotted by Government to the Seminole tribes and report to the nation the result of their expedition. The others of his party escaped. The next day Cols Goodwyn and Butler, with a battalion of the mounted men, were sent ahead to reconnoitre the Indian town Pilaklikaha—the residence of Jumper and Micanopy, two distinguished chiefs. They had proceeded five or six miles on this expedition, when the advance guard, a little distance in front of the main body, were fired upon from a hammock on the left of their path by a party of from 40 to 50 Indians. The Indians kept up a brisk fire whilst the men were being formed in order for the engagement, which being done, and the men ordered to charge the hammock, the enemy retreated. Sergeant Nicholas Summer, of Hargrove's company from Newberry, had his leg broken, and private Wm Jackson, of Pickens' company from Anderson, was shot in the flesh part of thigh. Four horses were shot—one killed under the rider. The battalion of Infantry commanded by Maj Kirby, and consisting of four companies of U. S. Artillery, and Capt. Elmore's company, was marched up to the scene of action in double quick time—formed and ordered to charge the hammock; which was done, without seeing any thing of the enemy. On passing beyond this hammock, into an old field, the Indians were seen collected around a fire at the distance of three or four hundred yards. On being discovered they sprang from their seats around the fire, set up a yell, or war-whoop, and retreated 200 yards back to a hammock, on the edge of which, and for some distance in front, were a number of pine trees. The battalion advanced, and when within proper distance fired upon them—they firing all the time upon the battalion from behind the trees. The battalion was ordered to charge with fixed bayonets; which was promptly done, and the savages fled precipitately from their ground. On reaching the hammock it was found impossible to penetrate it, the mud and water being very deep, and the battalion was ordered back to their former ground in the field, within firing distance of the hammock. When on the edge of this hammock, and some a short distance into it up to their waists in mud and water, we were fired upon from the swamp, the balls cutting the limbs of trees over our heads. I suppose that a thousand bullets were discharged by the battalion, with what effect is not known.

It was remarked, that, during the engagement, which was kept up briskly for about twenty minutes, a party of five or six were repeatedly seen employed as though they were carrying off the dead or wounded, which is their custom. We perceived, when on the ground which the enemy had occupied, that the trees were cut at a proper height and with sufficient force to have done execution. The mounted men were sent down to charge the hammock and outflank the enemy on their right, which was attempted in vain. There is not in all Florida a more secure position for hostile Indians to occupy than this very hammock. There are various opinions as to the number of Indians in this engagement—some thought 40 or 50, others 80 or 100. From their audacity, and the distance for which they extended along the edge of the hammock, the latter opinion is most probably correct. One man of the U. S. Artillery was shot and badly wounded in the jaw, another struck, but not hurt. A bundle of clothes, with blood upon them, was found in the hammock, dropped by an Indian who was killed or wounded.

On the day after this skirmish the troops reached Pilaklikaha, and burned it. It had been abandoned apparently, for several months. We were not attacked again on our march to this place. On the Hillsborough river, 22 miles from this port, on the road leading to Fort King, a Fort was erected by the troops from Alabama and Florida under command of Col. Lindsay, and Capt. Marks, with a company of from 70 to 80 men, from N. Orleans, left in command of it; Col. Lindsay marching to the Outhlacoochy with the main body of his regiment. This garrison was attacked on the 27th ult. on every side at the same time by about 200 Indians, who kept up a brisk fire for two hours, in that time firing as many thousand balls into the picket. Finding they were "biting against a file," they retired, discomfited by the fight. One of Marks' men, who was outside the pickets, was caught, butchered and scalped; and one inside was wounded. It is said 12 or 15 of the Indians were killed—one was shot out of a tree from which he was firing down into the garrison.

The regiment of mounted men from S. C. arrived at this place on the 5th instant. Col. Brisbane's regiment of Infantry and Major Kirby's battalion were left at a camp 13 miles back—which is dignified by the name of *Camp Shelton.* Col. Lindsay, with his forces, arrived the day before. He had marched within ten miles of the Outhlacoochy, had a little skirmishing with detached parties of the enemy, but no very important engagement. Gen. Scott, with Clinch's command, consisting of troops from Louisiana, who had been with Gaines, and the troops from Georgia (in all, 1700,) arrived also on the 5th, and encamped two miles from this place. They left Fort Drane on the 26th ult. visited the battle ground on the Outhlacoochy upon which the enemy had engaged Gens. Clinch and Gaines, and discovered that the "bird had flown." The Indians, always vigilant, had retreated to some other strong hold; which we have yet to find. In passing a hammock ten miles from the river, they were attacked on the 30th by a party of Indians, supposed to be 100 in number; a battle ensued, the hammock was charged, and the enemy, as usual, routed. They fired as they retreated, killing four and wounding seven of Clinch's men.

From this succinct history, you will perceive that the expedition, so far, is a failure. Scott expected, by marching the army in three divisions, from three different quarters, to surround and capture the enemy and put them to the sword; and little or nothing has been done. Another movement will be made to-morrow. A mixed Indian, half Spaniard half Seminole, was brought in a prisoner the other day by Capt. Green of the U. S. Cutter Dallas; this fellow was captured by friendly Spaniards on the coast near Charlotte's Harbor. He was interrogated by an interpreter, and he confessed that the women and children, plunder, and negroes, of the Indians were concentrated at the head of Pea Creek, within ten miles of Charlotte's Harbor. Gen. Scott has thought it advisable to act upon this information. The Spaniard has been taken around to Charlotte's Harbor in the Cutter—three or four hundred of the Louisiana troops have been sent by water. To-morrow morning the S. C. troops will take up the line of march, with six days provisions on their backs, and two bushels corn on their horses, for Pea Creek, which, by land, is distant 30 or 40 miles from this place. The Spaniard has promised to conduct the troops to the camp of the enemy. If he is to be relied on, and the Indians are unwary, we may strike the finishing blow yet. The greater part of Clinch's command will return by the way of the Outhlacoochy, to Fort King, scouring the country on their route. The Alabamians will go to that river also, I believe, by another route, and return to this place and be dismissed. The S. C. troops will continue their march from Pea Creek to Volusia, and then, or at Picolata, be discharged. After this second movement against the enemy, whether successful or not, the campaign will for a time be abandoned, to be resumed when the cold whether sets in. In the mean time preparations will be made to render another expedition of the kind more successful, and, it is to be hoped, more comfortable for the troops. If the Indians are not found at Pea Creek, it will be presumed they have gone into the glades, where they can never be got at by civilized people. Every man begins to think, by this time, that it was not the expression of a madman when Powell said he could keep the U. States in check for five years. In my former letter I expressed the opinion that if the forces of the enemy were divided into small parties, occupying the numerous fastnesses of the country, they could for a long time postpone the issue of the war. They will not fight otherwise than in detached parties of from 50 to 100, and in this way with little danger to themselves, secure in the impenetrable hammocks, in which the country abounds, they greatly harrass their enemy.

This letter will correct the false reports in circulation, I understand, as to the events of the campaign.

The measles continue to prevail. Lieuts Douglass and Hemphill, and three or four others of Elmore's company, will be discharged here, and will leave for home in the first boat going to Mobile. I have been sick myself, but am well enough to join in the contemplated movement against the enemy.

Yours, truly, &c.

Extract from another Letter.

The whole region over which we have travelled, with the exception of the hammocks and prairies, which are "few and far between," is an open pine barren, the very poorest I ever saw, or that the imagination can well conceive; fit for nothing but a stock range, at best, or an Indian hunting ground; and on which, even the trees are small and stubbed. Really, it is not worth fighting for, either by ourselves or the Indians, and why they should wish to remain on it, were astonishing, except that it is their home. To us, except from its position in a naval or national point of view, it is worth, if possible, less than nothing. The water is intolerable, to me at least, so that I prefer enduring the raging thirst of fatigue and excessive hot weather, even when on foot, between my morning and evening's tin cup of coffee—(which of itself is a positive luxury, both in anticipation and enjoyment, beyond anything I have ever known before in the way of diet, and that, therefore, well repays for numerous privations; though I never liked it before,) rather than drink it. It is to be obtained only from the stagnant ponds, which are very numerous throughout the country—the Withlacoochee (which furnishes the best, and is just tolerable) and some three or four little narrow outlets from ponds, which you can easily step across, being the only running streams between here and Fort Drane. The pond water was nearly as yellow as castor oil, and almost as thick; and hot as it is, nearly as disagreeable to my taste; and yet it is astonishing with what avidity it is sought after and drank by all, and often, when somewhat scarce, by those in the rear, even after it has been made extremely muddy by the trampling of the horses. No one can believe, except on seeing it, that such water is drank, and with such eagerness, and in such quantities. For myself, I can scarcely believe it real, when I do see it. I drank it but once when clear, on the night previous to the engagement, when we were without coffee or provisions, and was unwell several days afterwards.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

We publish to-day a lengthy communication from Florida; in addition to which, a gentleman from Jefferson county, gives the following brief account of some of the incidents attending the march from Fort Drane to Tampa Bay, as related to him by Maj. Douglass. Major D. left Tampa on the afternoon of the 15th, and arrived in Louisville the 26th, via Pensacola.

Maj. Douglass states, that on the march to Tampa, they had two battles and several skirmishes with the Indians. The first battle was at a hammock near the Withlacoochee.—On approaching the hammock, the advance guard fell back and reported 500 or more Indians in sight. Gen. Scott then prepared for action and advanced with all his army in a few hundred yards of the hammock—when the Indians were discovered on the opposite side, in a cleared place, holding up their hands, without their arms. Gen S. supposing they did not wish to fight, sent an interpreter to them, but they would not receive him. He then ordered a Lieutenant with an Indian, negro and one or two men, to ride into the hammock, and hold up a white handkerchief—when several Indians came out to meet them. The Indians stated that they did not wish to fight, and would come that night and have a talk with Gen Scott. They returned and reported to Gen. S.; but the interpreter informed Gen S. that it was his opinion the Indians would not come in, and only wanted time to remove their women and children; that the hammock they were in, was the place Oceola bragged about, and called it the "core" of the Withlacoochee, and said that white men could never enter there. But the Gen. still believing the Indians wished to make peace and would come in, ordered his army back a short distance, and commanded that a gun should not be fired, which order created great dissatisfaction among the Volunteers, seeing the Indians just across the hammock in considerable force and not permitted to make battle with them. The Indians not complying with their promise, on the next morning, Gen. Scott made an attack upon the hammock; when his army was within 200 yards of the hammock, the Indians commenced a tremendous yelling and howling for a few minutes and then ceased; the General not knowing whether the Indians had retreated or not still continued to advance on the hammock, and when within about 150 yards, the Indians commenced a heavy firing upon them; they, however, succeeded in routing them. Major Douglass thinks that the loss on the part of the Indians must have been considerable, from the very many signs of blood and the number of places where the Indians dragged off their dead. They then pursued them to another hammock, where they had another battle with them; after which, for the want of provisions, Gen Scott was compelled to take up the line of march for Tampa Bay.

Major Douglass states, that Gen Scott and his army left Tampa on the morning of the 15th, for Fort Drane; he took with him nine days' provisions, in which time he expected to arrive at Fort Drane, and that he would then discharge all the Volunteers in Florida from the several States, and remain himself with the regulars; and that in consequence of the sickly season coming on, and the indisposition of his men, he would not be able to end the war during the present campaign.

Georgia Sentinel.

FROM THE MOBILE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

GEN GAINES' FLORIDA CAMPAIGN.

It is to be attributed to the imperfections of human nature, we suppose, that no brave and gallant General ever has been or can be highly successful in arms and serviceable to his countrymen, without receiving from some quarter or other unjust censure and condemnation. But then it has been justly said that "truth is mighty and will prevail," and although error and falsehood are swift of foot, and will travel far while truth is putting on its boots, yet the slow but sure antidote will in the end overtake the poison.

It is with feelings of no ordinary regret and dissatisfaction, amounting almost to indignation, we may say, that we have seen in several of the eastern journals, which have recently come to hand, repeated attacks upon the conduct and motives of the brave General Gaines, in relation to his late brief though highly auspicious Florida campaign.

If there is a man in the country who deserves unqualified applause rather than censure for his conduct, we do believe it is Edmund Pendleton Gaines for the noble and patriotic course he has taken in regard to this Florida war. And yet we find his conduct assailed, his motives impugned and his courage even, indirectly, to say the least, called in question.

Among those eastern journals which have assailed Gen. Gaines, the New York *Courier and Enquirer* stands conspicuous. The Editor of that journal, Col. James Watson Webb, has been an officer in the Army, and plumes himself, we believe, upon knowing what strictly belongs to the duties of an officer.—Therefore, we presume, he expects his opinions and assertions will have greater weight with the public in these matters. Perhaps they would were his opinions free from personal bias, his arguments sound and tenable, and his assertions borne out by facts. That they are not, it is our present purpose to show. We are not the apologists or defenders of General Gaines.—Personally we do not know him; but we believe him to be a brave old officer, and a blunt, honest, plain-hearted man; we know his conduct has been unjustly assersed, and therefore, as public journalists, we deem it our duty to disabuse the public mind, so far as we are able so to do, in relation to him.

The *Courier and Enquirer* has had several articles attacking General Gaines. In the last one which has come to hand, and which appeared in that journal of the 2d instant, we find the brave old warrior charged with entertaining so deep a "jealousy" towards General Scott as to cause him to inflict "an injury upon the whole country"—with having determined to put an end to the struggle by a forced march of his own, even at the hazard of thereby frustrating for a time the plans of his *superior officer*"—with disgracefully submitting to be kept at bay on the banks of the Withlacooche by "an enemy inferior in numbers and without pretensions to discipline"—with pursuing a course, "which, but a few weeks since, would have been considered evidence of gross ignorance if not partial derangement," and which has caused the "people in astonishment to look at each other and ask in vain for an explanation"—with *boasting* that he had "met, beaten, and forced the enemy to sue for peace," when "the facts in the case proclaim that the enemy has not been beaten or forced to sue for peace, but is now in force on the Withlacooche, flushed with victory, and ready to make another desperate effort, in consequence of the encouragement he has received in his contests with General *Gaines'* command"—with having been "*met* and held in check by an inferior force of Indians; and that instead of sweeping them from the face of the earth, and putting an end to the war at once, as he would have done by a gallant attack upon them," entrenching "himself in a hastily constructed breast-work, and there resolving to *starve* in presence of his enemy unless released by General *Clinch*"—with expending the labor and energies of his men in fortifying themselves against the very enemy they sought for the purpose of chastising, instead of applying them to a brisk pursuit of that enemy and his annihilation," in consequence of which, the *Courier and Enquirer* goes on to assert, "there was not a solitary officer of the army with the General at the time, who did not condemn his proceeding as most extraordinary, and calculated to cover their detachment with dishonor," and moreover that there cannot be found in service an officer of any rank or standing, who will have the hardihood to defend this proceeding"—with being guilty of "disreputable *prudence,*" which has had no parallel "since the days of *Hull*"—with having, after being "fortunately rescued from his perilous situation by the timely arrival of Gen. *Clinch,*" "instead of forcing his army to yield," fled from him with precipitation," and published "an account of his *glorious campaign* which has caused his brother officers to blush for the conduct of the third in rank in the army—and last of all, with having relapsed into "second *childhood.*"

We have thus given a faithful synopsis of the *Courier & Enquirer's* article, that our readers may see what charges and insinuations can be invented and spread before the public against even Edmund Pendleton Gaines. We know not, perhaps we have no right to judge of, the *motives* of Colonel Webb in publishing to the world such an article. It has sometimes been deemed expedient to put down one man's fair fame in order to build up that of another. We have not the remotest wish to reflect upon the proceedings of General Scott in the Florida war; let them be what they may, Gen. *Gaines'* well earned laurels would not sit upon him more gloriously from their being condemned or denounced; but it is a truth which cannot be smothered that a deep and broad murmur of disapprobation has gone over the country at the tardiness of his movements, at the time consumed in maturing preparations, and at the repeated calls for more and more troops which are made, before the enemy is approached. And who, at such a time, should be more earnest to stand by a *friend* who had been found serviceable in a trying hour, in the way of certifying to the unjustness of charges of *cowardice,* than the gallant Col. Webb, who, if we mistake not, was once charged with cowardice and dismissed from the Army, or something of that nature, and found shelter from the public's indignation only in a certificate procured from General *Winfield Scott!* Colonel Webb's insinuations against General Gaines, for remaining at his encampment on the Withlacoochee several days, instead of sweeping the Indians "from the face of the earth and putting an end to the war at once," as he is pleased to say, "he might have done, and could have done by a gallant attack upon them," &c. it will be recollected, are made in the Editor's room, at New York, far away from the Indians. Supposing Colonel Webb were to have gone himself to Withlacoochee at the head of General Gaines' gallant little army and had just commenced constructing rafts to cross the river, whereby he might "sweep the enemy from the face of the earth," when that enemy opened and kept up a hot fire upon him from his whole army, equal in numbers to that of his own, would he have kept on preparing to cross the river amidst the fire? Or supposing he had gone to Washington with the avowed determination of inflicting *personal chastisement* upon a man far his inferior in size and *physical* powers, who had called his *courage* in question, would he be "held at bay," in consequence of his enemy's presenting to his view a little "pocket pistol, with a mahogany stock and percussion lock," and "instead of sweeping him from the face of the earth and putting an end to the war at once, as he could have done by a gallant attack upon him," would he have ingloriously retreated before that enemy, because he would not lay down that effective little preventive against a cowskinning, from the Editor of the N. Y. *Courier and Enquirer?* If he would, then he is just the man to malign the patriotic and fearless Gaines.

But if the charge of "disreputable *prudence*" holds good against General Gaines, for not, with eleven hundred men, "driving the Indians from the face of the earth," how is General Scott to be excused for not accomplishing the same object, with four or five thousand men under *his* command? He arrived in Florida about the same time with General Gaines, and he is there still. Has *he* "driven the Indians from the face of the earth? Has *he* done any thing like what Gaines with his little band achieved? Has *he* brought Oseola to sue for a treaty, even with his immense army?—But "comparisons are odious."

Colonel Webb in two or three efforts seems to go out of his way to bring in the declaration that Scott is Gaines' "superior officer," that Gaines is the "third officer in the army," &c. He also says that he has not a doubt that Gaines was "determined to make an effort to put an end to the struggle by a forced march of his own, even at the hazard of thereby frustrating for the time the plans of his superior officer." Now the Courier and Enquirer admits that General Gaines first learned of Scott's appointment to the command in Florida, at Pensacola, when on his "forced march to put an end to the struggle." How then could he have *determined* to "put an end to the struggle, even at the hazard of frustrating for a time the plans of his superior officer."

In regard to the relative rank of the two Generals, it is well known that Gaines is the oldest officer, and that his name stands above that of Scott, in the Army and Navy Register. It is true, Scott once made a foolish attempt to get the War Department to place his name in the Register above that of Gaines, but then he did not succeed, and therefore, at least, is not Gaines' "superior officer."

In reply to Colonel Webb's declarations that "there was not a solitary officer of the army with the General at the time, who did not condemn his proceeding as most extraordinary, and calculated to cover their detachment with dishonor," and that "there cannot be found in the service an officer of any rank or standing, who will have the hardihood to defend this proceeding," it is only necessary to refer to the fact, that, on General Gaines' resigning his command to General Clinch, the brave officers under his command, about sixty in number, and headed by Lieut. Col. Twiggs, addressed him a letter, expressing "the warm and sincere sentiments of respect and affection to which their late association had given birth," as well as their "heartfelt testimony, based on the experience gained during days of hardship and privation, of all those characteristics which ennoble the gentleman and endear the friend," in addition to "all the qualities which distinguish the soldier."

The motives which actuated and governed Gen. Gaines in going in pursuit of the Florida Indians, together with the true history of his campaign, are pretty fully before the public in a letter of Captain Hitchcock, of the United States' Army addressed to the Hon. Francis S. Lyon, member of Congress, from this District. General Gaines made a voluntary pledge to the Governor of Louisiana before he knew of Scott's being ordered to Florida, and at the time the whole country stood appalled at the increasing ravages of the Indians and the massacre of the lamented Major Dade and his command, that he would go with the Louisiana Volunteers, and "stand by them as long as they would stand by him." He went, and with eleven hundred men marched directly into the midst of the enemy, and caused him to sue for peace! While at Fort Izard, he wrote to Gen Clinch several times, apprizing him of his situation, and also the situation of the enemy, and requesting him to join him with his forces and provisions as soon as possible, saying that he could amuse the enemy until by their united forces they could march upon and exterminate him the more effectively. In this was he not right?

To show that Gen. Gaines was not so very hostile towards Gen. Scott, it is only necessary to state that all his letters from Fort Izard to Gen. Clinch, were of a most friendly character, and addressed not simply to General Clinch, but "To General D. L. Clinch, or Officer commanding the Army at or near Fort King, East Florida."

Gen. Gaines, although having no cause to cherish a very warm affection for Gen Scott, was yet determined to treat him respectfully, should their duties call them together, and that he was willing to co-operate with him in annihilating the enemy, may be seen by the manner in which he directed his letters to General Clinch.

It has been a matter of much surprise to many that General Gaines should have, in his General Orders, and his letter to the Mobile Committee who invited him to partake of a Public Dinner, made use of expressions reflecting upon the War Department, and upon General Scott. This surprise will cease, we opine, when the true cause shall be divulged, if it ever is. Gen. Gaines is a blunt, honest old Hero; he knows no intrigue or duplicity; he speaks what he thinks, and speaks out. For this he is censured. He cherished no unkind feelings towards General Scott until he learned that the latter had preferred charges against him to the War Department. This roused the veteran's ire. Another thing contributed not a little to the unpleasantness, not "*jealousy,*" of his feelings towards his *junior* in rank, not "superior officer." It has been hinted that Scott refused to permit Clinch to send the supplies to Gaines, which the latter had sent for. In justice to Gen. Scott, we feel bound to state that this is a mistake. We believe that he gave General Clinch permission to send the supplies, *if they were really needed,* on condition that Gaines would retire from his position near the enemy, by occupying which he had provoked his (Scott's, "*indignation.*"

But we have said enough. Unless we are much deceived in the general intelligence and discernment of the public, it will require something more than the assaults and arguments of the Courier & Enquirer, to make it evident that Gen. Gaines exhibits "jealousy towards General Scott," however much it may appear that the latter "exhibits jealousy towards" the former. We were in Washington at the time General Scott was ordered to Florida. It was said to be a hazardous expedition, as well as fatiguing. It was well understood that General Scott was loath to go. He told the Secretary of War, however, that he had no will, in the matter, and went. His progress is known. So is that of General Gaines. They do not compare well together. Colonel Webb sees this. Hence, perhaps, his assaults upon General Gaines.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

From the Mobile Advertiser.

We are indebted to the politeness of J. F. Mosely, Esq. of Courtland, Alabama, who came passenger in the steam packet Leonidas, from New Orleans on Saturday, for the following letter addressed by Major General Gaines, to the Governors of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee. It may be relied upon as authentic, and is of great importance. Much sensibility is manifested upon our south western frontier with respect to the course which the Government of the United States intends to pursue with regard to Texas. It is manifest from the letter, that the Government of the United States has taken the proper position with respect to the contending parties in Texas, and that General Gaines has manifested his usual energetic attention to the public service in taking this necessary precautionary measure to enable him to execute the important duties devolved upon him and to cause our neutrality to be respected:

COPY.

HEAD QUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Natchidoches, La., April 8th, 1836.

SIR,—The War in Texas, which has of late assumed a sanguinary and savage aspect, had induced the President of the United States, to require a considerable augmentation of regular force to be concentrated upon this section of the national frontier, to which my attention has been particularly directed. He deems it to be the duty of the United States to remain entirely neutral, and to cause their neutrality to be respected—peaceably if practicable—forcibly if necessary.

The 33d article of the Treaty with Mexico requires both the contracting parties to prevent by force all hostilities and incursions on the part of the Indian nations living within their respective boundaries, so that the United States of America will not suffer their Indians to attack the citizens of the Mexican States," &c.

The provisions of this article I am particularly instructed to cause to be enforced: and I have, pursuant to instructions, taken measures to make known to the various Indian tribes inhabiting that portion of the United States bordering upon the Mexican territory, on the waters of the Red and Arkansas rivers, the determination of the government to prevent any hostile incursions into Texas, and have directed that the Chiefs be called upon to inculcate upon their people the necessity of carefully abstaining from any violation of the above mentioned engagements—and I have moreover informed them, pursuant to the orders of the President, that I will not hesitate to use the force at my disposal for the purpose of preventing any such designs.

I have learned from several of our citizens entitled to credit, that one Manuel Flores, a Mexican Spaniard, but for several years past a citizen of "Spanish town" in this State, near the Shreve Ridge, has been lately commissioned by persons professing to act by the authority of the Mexican Government, for the purpose of enticing the Indians in the western prairies on our side of the boundary line, to join them in the war of extermination now raging in Texas; and that with this view, the Agent, Manuel Flores, accompanied by a stranger, has lately passed up the valley of the Red River, and has already produced considerable excitement among the Caddo Indians. And I have very recently learned from several intelligent persons in Texas, and others who have lately been there, that many of our Indians have gone over to the Texas side of the line.

These facts and circumstances present to me the important question—whether I am to sit still and suffer these movements to be so far matured as to place the white settlements on both sides of the line wholly in the power of these savages—or whether I ought not instantly to prepare the means for protecting the frontier settlements, compelling the Indians to return to their own homes and hunting grounds?

I cannot but decide in favor of the last alternative which this question presents: for nothing can be more evident than that an Indian war, commencing on either side of the line, will as surely extend to both sides, as that a lighted quick-match thrust into one side of a powder magazine would extend the explosion to both sides.

But I am without *mounted men,* the only description of force which will enable me to interpose an efficient check to the daily increasing danger, which every intelligent citizen with whom I have conversed upon the subject, apprehends. And apprehending as I do that the loss of a month, which it would require to submit the case to the decision of the President of the United States, might prove fatal to a large portion of the frontier inhabitants, I have determined to solicit of your Excellency, a brigade, to consist of two or three battalions of volunteers—as many to be mounted as practicable—to repair to this place as soon as may be convenient, by companies or battalions; to receive their arms and camp equipage at New Orleans and Baton Rouge. There may be eight or ten companies to a battalion.

Should the war in Texas be brought to a close without the apprehended Indian hostilities, the volunteers will be discharged forthwith.

With perfect respect,
I have the honor to be your ob't. s'v't.
(Signed) EDMUND P. GAINES.
Major General Commanding.

To His Excellency, Edward D. White.
Governor of the State of Louisiana,
New Orleans.

We understand that Gen. Gaines has despatched Capt. Hitchcock to Santa Anna, to ascertain whether he has invited the Indians from this side the boundary line between the United States and Texas, to assist him in the war waging with the Texians. He goes of course with the flag of the United States to protect him. Should that not be respected, Santa Anna's days will be numbered, and their sands but few.

From Texas, we hear that the Convention, which met to frame a Constitution, &c. has appointed provisionally the following persons to the offices attached to their names respectively:

DAVID G. BURNET, President of the Republic.
LORENZA D. ZAVALLA, Vice President.
SAMUEL P. CARSON, Secretary of State.
THOMAS I. RUSH, Secretary of War.
BAILEY HARDIMAN, Secretary of the Treasury.
ROBERT POTTER, Secretary of the Navy.
DAVID THOMAS, Attorney General.
J. R. JONES, Postmaster General.

It is stated in some of the letters received at New Orleans that among the Americans recently killed in the Texian war was Dr. Harrison, son of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, of Ohio.

The way it works.—The banks of Cincinnati have come to the conclusion *not* to receive the notes of any of the banks *out* of that city. This, as it is stated in the Cincinnati Whig, causes the paper of other banks to be from 1 to 5 per cent. below par, which presents a fine harvest for its brokers.

Nat. Intelligencer.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1836.

Republican Whig Ticket.

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Gov.*

Rail Road.—We assure the Salisbury Watchman that we spoke only our own feelings, in the matter of the Rail Road to the West. We shall be most happy to find that they are not the feelings of a single other individual in the community. Indeed, we are happy to say, that there are indications of a better spirit, which may, and we most ardently hope will, lead to some good result. But we will say nothing on that point at present.

The Watchman thinks that the sum subscribed by Fayetteville two years ago was entirely too small; that it ought to have been at least equal to that subscribed by Raleigh to the Gaston road. Whilst we admit that it was too small, we must again say, that we should have been cheered by the aid of the West, as Raleigh was cheered by the aid of Petersburg and the whole country between the two points. Petersburg did not wait to see what Raleigh would do, nor Raleigh to see what Petersburg would do.—Books were opened in both places at the same time, and much of the subscription was made at each place in consequence of the tidings received from the other. How was it in our case? Books were opened at a great variety of points, and not a cheering note was heard from any place west of Fayetteville. All stood with folded arms, to see Fayetteville exhaust her strength, made feeble as it was by want of the slightest encouragement.

If another effort should be made, as we trust it will speedily be, we hope that the whole will move together, and that it may be effectual.

The Indian War.—In the long letter, which we have copied, the reader will find the results of the march of Gen. Scott's army; and in all probability the results of the whole campaign, for this season. If Scott should be equally unsuccessful in his march to Peas Creek, all efforts to find and overcome the enemy must cease until the Fall. The climate forbids any further operations. It would be fatal to one half the troops engaged, particularly if they continued to eat raw food, and suffer almost every other imaginable hardship

Other letters besides those above referred to, express but feeble hopes of finding the Indians—It is believed that they have scattered into small parties, and gone to the everglades The troops anticipated great hardships on the march to Peas Creek, as the heat had become oppressive.

The Indians had taken 24,000 rations which were left at Musquito, by Major Kirby.

See a further extract from Mr. Bell's speech on our first page.

Halifax County.—The Whigs of Halifax have nominated as their candidates for the Legislature, Col. Andrew Joyner for the Senate; Col. Isham Matthews, Sterling H Gee, and B. F. Moore, Esqrs. for the Commons.

Granville.—The White candidates are, John C. Taylor for the Senate; Charles R Eaton, Robert B. Gilliam and William Fleming, Esqrs. for the Commons.

Electoral Ticket.—The following is the Whig Ticket as far as heard from.

1st District, ALFRED WEBB, of Rutherford.
2d " Col ANDERSON MITCHELL, Wilkes.
3d " WM. J. ALEXANDER, Mecklenburg
4th " JOHN GILES, of Rowan.
5th " Hon THOMAS SETTLE, Rockingham.
6th " JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford
7th " Hon. JOHN D. TOOMER, Cumberland.
9th " CHARLES MANLY of Wake.
11th " WM W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
15th " JEREMIAH PEARSALL, of Duplin.

Virginia.—Returns have been received from 91 counties and boroughs, which give for Van Buren 59 members, for White 54, and two claimed by both sides. Should these two be awarded to the Whigs, there would be a clear gain so far of *six*, equal to twelve votes. The whole House is composed of 130 members, so that 15 remain to be heard from.

In the Accomack Senatorial District, V. Ellis, (White) is elected by a large majority. There were two White candidates and one Van Buren, who received about 50 votes in the whole district, notwithstanding he attended the polls and made laboured speeches.

In the Cumberland Senatorial District, Col. Bondurant, (Whig) elected, over Dr. Flood (V. B.) This is a Whig gain.

Texas.—We have no account of any further battle in Texas; and but little information of any kind to be relied on. The following letter contains some particulars of Fannin's massacre:

New Orleans, April 19, 1836.

To tell you of Col. Fannin's fate will make your blood run cold—he fought the enemy until 9 or 10 o'clock, and repulsed with a loss of 193 killed,—their own loss trifling. Under cover of night—Col. F. entrenched himself. In the morning the Mexican General raised a white flag,—Fannin marched in and capitulated with him, upon these terms. Col. F. and company were to be shipped from Copano to New Orleans. They gave up their arms, were marched back to Goliad, and kept eight days as prisoners of War, on the 9th they were told the vessel was ready at Copano, and marched out to ship. They were marched down about five miles, and the order was given to fire upon them, and they were all killed upon the spot, save Wm. Hadden of the Brassos. Gen. Huston is at Gonzalez, with at least 2500 men. The Mexicans were at the Beacons, on the Colorada. I think all will yet come out well. I am far from being discouraged.

A report prevailed recently at New Orleans, that 500 of the soldiers under Gen Gaines had deserted in a body for the purpose of joining the Texians. It is, however, contradicted.

Land Bill.—We have the gratification of announcing, that the Land Bill has been ordered to a third reading in the Senate, by a vote of 25 to 21. Mr. Mangum voted for it, and Mr. Brown against it, throughout! Judge White both spoke and voted in its favor.—*Raleigh Register.*

Gov. SPAIGHT.—The last Journal is out in defence of Gov. Spaight's violation of the rights of the People of this State, and especially of the 12th Congressional District, by depriving that District of a member of Congress for the remainder of this session. It urges several reasons in justification of the act, the most prominent of which are, the expense of a separate election; the short time which the member would have to serve; the convenience of the people; and the precedent afforded by Moore and Letcher's case.

In regard to the expense, it is only necessary to say, that, let the election take place when it may, the expense will be exactly the same,—the same in August as in May. So that this is a mere pretence

As to the time which the member would have to serve, the Governor had no right to consider the question. Congress was in session, and might sit, for all he knew, during the whole year. At all events, he knew, and the Journal admits, that the member would have reached Washington before the adjournment. It is true, that the Journal, by fixing the adjournment as early as the 23d May, (and every one knows that it will not take place so early,) and by making the *moderate* allowance of 40 days for holding the election, and 10 days more for the member to travel to Washington, gives him only four days to serve. But every one must see that these periods are *forced*, to eke out a frivolous defence of a *party* measure, by which 50,000 freemen are deprived of one of their dearest privileges—a privilege for which the war of Independence was encountered—the privilege of being represented in the body which taxes them, and appropriates the income derived, in part, from themselves. It is a privilege the surrender of which can only be consummated by the surrender of freedom. No power short of a dispensation of Providence should be permitted to deprive any portion of the people of it

The next argument of the Journal is, the convenience of the people. This would apply equally to an indefinite postponement of the election. And as the District will undoubtedly elect a Whig member, (if permitted by his Excellency,) we would suggest whether the Governor had not better refuse to order the election at all, upon the ground that the convenience of the people would be promoted by it. His right to prevent them from having a representative in the second session will not, of course, be questioned by those who assert his right to deny them one in the first. Perhaps, if the experiment worked well, the Governor might secure a little longer continuance in *his own* office, by postponing a certain other election that will take place on the 2d Thursday in August. We throw out the hint for his consideration.

But the most deceptive of all the Journal's reasons, is that relating to the precedent which it has trumped up. The following are the Journal's own words:

"Again, he had a precedent in the case of Moore and Letcher (if we remember aright.) Their case was in point Did the Whig Governor of Kentucky order an election to supply the vacancy? No, he properly postponed it till the regular elections. Did the Whig Editors of Kentucky or North Carolina charge him with a violation of duty, in postponing it to the ordinary period? No, in that case, there was no wrong, because a Whig Governor in their estimation can do no wrong. Whereas a Republican Governor never can do right, according to their notions."

Now what are the facts in this case, which the Journal cites with such an air of triumph? They are these: that the vacancy happened on the night of the 13th June, and Congress adjourned just seventeen days after, viz. on the 30th of June. According to the Journal's own showing, it would take 50 days to hold an election, and get the member to Washington; and yet it pretends to a prodigious wonderment that the Whigs did not abuse the Governor for not getting him on in 17 days. Will the readers of the Journal ever know the facts in this case? We doubt it. We fear they will still be permitted to adduce this notable precedent as an ample justification of Gov Spaight.

But how did it happen that the Journal, in its researches for precedents, overlooked that other one which occurred at the same session, and which was so much more in point? We mean the case of the death of Gen Blair, of S. Carolina, which was mentioned in our last. There, the District was at a greater distance from Washington, the time shorter than in Graham's case; nearly a month even of that shorter time was lost in consequence of the failure of the Speaker to give the Governor official notice, and yet the member was elected, and took his seat. How convenient it must be to have a short memory, when it serves one's purpose to forget

The Public Lands.—The rapid progress of this country in wealth and population, has been matter of astonishment, not less to our own than to foreign nations. It has surpassed all example and all calculation. The Public Lands, the demand for which, and their value, have of course increased with the increase of wealth and population, have lately assumed an importance calculated to astonish the most sanguine. The income from sales last year quadrupled the estimate of the Government, and it will this year do much more, in all probability, though the estimate itself was increased.

We have had occasion to refresh our recollection of a very able article in the North American Review for April 1827, on the policy of the U. States in its intercourse with the Indian Tribes. We remember that it was universally and no doubt justly attributed to the pen of Governor Cass, the present Secretary of War, then Governor of Michigan, a gentleman among the most distinguished in this country for talents and practical knowledge of the subject on which he wrote. In the course of his defence of this country from British aspersions, he had occasion to touch on the subject of the public lands, their value, &c. He says that "the soundest statesmen in the U. S. do not look to the public lands as a source of revenue. In the annual estimates submitted by the Treasury Department to Congress, this branch of national income is computed at a million of dollars. *We have no reason to expect that it will exceed that amount.*" Again: "Almost any reasonable sum paid for it (the public domain,) would by the ordinary operation of interest, exceed in a few years the worth of the property."

Gov. Cass also cites the opinion of the late Rufus King, who, whilst in the Senate, had instituted an inquiry into the subject, with a view to ascertain its effect upon the finances of the country. And gives it as his (Mr. King's) opinion, "that as a mere pecuniary question, the acquisition and sale of the lands by the U. States had proved an unprofitable adventure."

Let us look at the facts, to show how short-sighted even our "soundest statesmen" are, when fixing limits to the prosperity of their country.

The Lands have produced, altogether, about the sum of $70,000,000. They have cost in various ways, for purchase, survey, &c. about 47,000,000. Of this product, nearly 20,000,000 have been realized within fifteen months past. Of the cost, nearly the whole was prior to the year 1835. The government now holds two or three hundred millions of acres, worth at the minimum price $300,000,000, but which will probably sell for $500,000,000. And this is the property which Gov. Cass and Mr. King, no longer than nine years ago, considered as *valueless.*

It becomes the people to call their servants to a strict account for the manner in which they dispose of this immense estate. It is enough to educate every child in the country, and to make rail roads in every direction of every State in the Union. But shall it be squandered, or given away, for purposes of party? We hope not. Let the proper heirs assert and maintain their rights to it.

CONGRESS.—*The Public Lands.*—We are happy to announce the passage, to its 3d reading, of the bill to appropriate the proceeds of sales of the Lands, among the different States, for purposes of Education and Internal Improvement.

Since our last, Judge White and Mr. Clay have delivered speeches in favor of the bill; and Mr. Niles (Van Buren,) against it; after which Mr. Benton made several efforts to have the bill postponed, which were rejected, 26 votes to 20; every member voting with him, being for Van Buren, except Mr. Moore of Alabama. The bill was finally ordered to a third reading by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Black, Buchanan, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Leigh, McKean, Mangum, Naudain, Nicholas, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White—25

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Ewing of Illinois, Grundy, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Ala., King, of Geo., Linn, Moore, Morris, Niles, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Walker, Wright—21.

Now if the other House will do its duty, we may hope to see this great object accomplished; and there is reason to believe, says the National Intelligencer, that the bill will pass that House.

Mr. Morris of Ohio, laid before the Senate the proceedings of a large meeting of the citizens of Cincinnati, suggesting the propriety of acknowledging Texas as a member of the Union. Mr. King of Alabama sympathised in the situation of Texas, but thought it would be going too far to entertain this proposition at present. Mr. Walker dissented from this opinion. Mr. Morris moved that the proceedings be laid on the table, for the present, which was agreed to.

The Florida War.—A bill making a further appropriation of a million of Dollars for prosecuting the Indian War, has passed both Houses. [This makes about two millions that have been already appropriated to this object. We think the poor fellows who have been engaged in the service ought to have been enabled to live in rather more comfort upon such a sum.]

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Dromgoole's resolution, with Mr. Wise's amendment, to inquire into Whitney's connection with the Deposite Banks, &c. has been under discussion, but is not yet decided.

The House has made considerable progress in its business lately. A number of bills, of second rate importance, have passed. Among them one to authorize the President to receive the services of 10,000 volunteers for the protection of the frontier from the apprehended attacks of the Indians West of the Mississippi.

On motion of Mr. McKay, of North Carolina,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Elizabethtown, by Lemay's Cross Roads, to Fair Bluff, thence by Whitesville and the prong at Wortes,' back to Elizabethtown.

Mr. Benton and Mr. Wright, the two main pillars of Van Burenism in the Senate, appear to be determined to get rid of the Surplus Revenue without allowing a dollar of it to go to the States, to whom it *belongs.* It will be seen by the following extract from the Globe, that *forty millions* for the naval, and *sixty millions* for the military service, are proposed to be voted to this economical, retrenching, reforming administration, in a time of profound peace. *One hundred millions of dollars!* for army and navy!! and this, too, in order that the people of the States may not get back what Mr. Clay's bill proposes to give them, a rateable proportion of the money taken from their pockets, and of which the government have no need!

FROM THE GLOBE OF SATURDAY.

Mr. Benton undertook to show from the reports of the Secretary of War and Navy, that the defences of the country would require the whole surplus, and more too. The naval branch of the defence would require forty millions of dollars, including the annual repairs, and the military branch about sixty millions, to wit: the Ordnance Department near thirty millions, and the fortifications a little over thirty millions. These sums, he argued, would be greater than the *surplus* in the Treasury could ever meet. Mr. Wright took a much more extended view, and from *data* held in his hand, showed that out of about 770 bills before the two Houses of Congress, only one small general appropriation bill had yet passed, and that *seventy* of these bills alone proposed to appropriate twenty seven millions of dollars; the other 700 he presumed would require several millions more.

The surplus money in the Deposite Banks continues to increase. By the latest returns, according to a Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate, the amount in the affiliated Banks to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States was $33,294,024, and the amount to the credit of the public officers $3,477,252; making a total amount of public money of Thirty-six Million Seven Hundred and Seventy-one Thousand Dollars in the Deposite Banks, subject to the absolute and uncontrolled pleasure of the President of the United States as to the particular Banks who shall enjoy the advantages of these deposites, the amount of which in some instances far exceeds the whole capital of the Bank. Is it possible that Congress can think of adjourning and leaving things in this state?—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

We had heard of the remarkable phenomenon mentioned in the annexed article, though we had not the gratification to witness it. It was observed in this place and neighborhood. And we notice that the Northern papers mention the occurrence of a brilliant Aurora Borealis on that evening.

FROM THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

THE BLAZING HEAVENS.

An interesting phenomenon was visible at this place on the night of the 22d inst., which has been significantly called *The Blazing Heavens*—All the northern section of the celestial hemisphere seemed to be turning into blood. It was first observed at about 10 o'clock in the evening At that time a greater portion of the illuminated sky was west of the polar star; but as the evening advanced it moved gradually to the east. It was faintly visible in our *zenith*, and seemed to fade out at ten or fifteen degrees above the horizon. At about 40 minutes past 10, the period of its most brilliant appearance, it extended from the constellation Auriga, in the west, to that of Lyra, in the east, a distance of about eighty degrees. Its color was that of a deep pink, resembling the strongest tints of the peach blossom, with the exception of a few saffron streams which descended at right angles to the horizon, and the broadest of which passed across the principal stars in Ursa Minor.—Soon after this, it began to disappear; and at half past eleven it was nearly invisible

This beautiful appearance is doubtless to be referred to the same cause as that of the Aurora Borealis; or more properly it is to be identified with it. That phenomenon has heretofore been exhibited under a variety of forms and hues, although we do not remember to have seen any account of its having presented before as deep and sanguinary tints as were witnessed on this occasion. The philosophic and the curious may find it an inviting topic for speculation. By what mysterious and singular influence has the Electric principle so skilfully decomposed the lucid ray, and sent down upon us this rich commixtion of the orange and the red? As the atmosphere was extraordinarily pure and transparent, the effect cannot be ascribed to any intereeption of the light by this medium.

The exhibition was, indeed, sublime and affecting. It irresistibly put into action the moral sensibilities, and stimulated to serious reflection. Many, no doubt, had their thoughts insensibly borne forward to the period of the great conflagration, when both the heavens and the earth shall be consumed together.* And since that august event will assuredly transpire, what could be more appropriate than that this scene should be viewed as a lively emblem of that fearful *"day of God, wherein the heavens, being on fire, shall be dissolved, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat!"*

Charlotte N. C. April 26, 1836.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

The Fayetteville Journal—The Editors of this print, instead of their usual avocation of copying the slang of the Globe and Enquirer, have ventured, in their paper of last week, to indite some of their own. They imagine that divers of the Bank Whigs, as (according to Kitchen Cabinet nomenclature) they chastely denominate the opposition to Van Buren, are wounded by the proceedings of a meeting in Cumberland.

The Journal speaks of the principles of "the Democracy" when it is pretty well known that they are in number seven, to wit: the "five loaves and two fishes." As to what else make up the principles of this modern democratic aristocracy of office holders, it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer, much more the learned Thebans of the Journal, to enlighten the public. We find politicians of every shade and hue moulded into one mass: Federalists and republicans, tariff and anti-tariff men, Bank and anti-Bank men, Internal Improvement men and anti-Internal Improvement, anti-Abolitionists and Abolitionists, each furnishing their quota to this pure, consistent and patriotic Democratic party. Those opposed to Van Buren do not profess to be of the same party; they do not profess to agree in all their principles.—As to the friends of Harrison and Webster, we leave them to speak for themselves. We have nothing to do with their quarrels. The party to which we belong has been always distinguished for stern opposition to the encroachments of the General Government, come they from what Department they may; for a strict construction of the Constitution, and an abstinence from the exercise of all doubtful powers; for an economical expenditure of public money; for opposition to all caucus dictation, and to the employment of the patronage of the government to advance the claims of any Presidential aspirant. These, we humbly conceive, are republican doctrines; the avowal and maintenance of which, no man need be ashamed—Certainly, even with the fear of the redoubtable and puissant editors of the Journal before our eyes, we have never feared boldly to proclaim, and zealously to advocate them.

The insinuation in the Journal that the supporters of Judge White would prefer Mr Webster, has their assertion for its authority, and we take the liberty of saying it is not in accordance with that commandment which bids us not to bear false witness against our neighbour. Under scarcely any supposable circumstances could we, or, as we believe, the majority of Judge White's supporters, be induced to vote for Mr. Webster. His principles are too near akin to those of the monarchical proclamation for us; though we should suppose that these federal modern democrats would have some fellow feeling for him, upon whom they leaned for support, and whose aid they were glad to have on a memorable occasion.

That there are men in the U. States whom we would prefer to Judge White, we have never denied, and we can have no motive now to conceal. But that we would prefer either of those now before the country, we say, once for all, is utterly untrue.

The journal says Judge White is not supported for merits. This is about as voracious as many other of its assertions. We say he has merits; that he has that rare merit to which the Grimalkin can lay no claim, sterling honesty of purpose. We say he has the further merit of never having voted for that system of exactions, which taxed the Southern farmer for the benefit of the Manufacturer. We say he has the further merit of opposing the system of Internal Improvement out and out. We say he has the further merit of never having sought to keep Missouri out of the Union, by an interference with the slave property of her citizens. He has the greatest merit of all, in agreeing with the people of the South in the opinion, that Congress cannot interfere with slavery in any manner; and he stands pledged to veto any bill which may be passed on the subject. These are some of his merits. Can the Journal say as much for Van Buren? It cannot. The records of the country would contradict them.

The assertion that Judge White is to be used for a season and dropped, is a contemptible trick, to which none but the partisans of a desperate faction would resort. Fearing his popularity, they wish to draw the people off from his support, and from a scrutiny of Van Buren's acts and tergiversations, by holding out the idea he will not continue a candidate. We repeat, there is not a word of truth in the assertion.

We will nail our colours to the mast. The battle is to be fought, we can assure the Journal, if it does not know it already, and this skulking and dodging wont do. Why do they not "stand up to the rack, Fodder or no fodder," and fight like men? Why sneak about like a Seminole, instead of coming out and facing the enemy?

August Election.—The ensuing August Elections will probably be the most important which have ever occurred in the State, and we believe it is given up by both parties, that, on the result, depends the Electoral vote of North Carolina for President. Not only so, but the issue of these Elections, if favorable to Judge White, as we firmly believe they will be, will have a moral effect on the nation, which may, probably, have an influence on the ultimate result in November throughout the Union. Let then every opponent of Martin Van Buren be up and doing. We must have a thorough organization, and there must be a total relinquishment of all selfish feeling. We believe that our candidate for Governor is invincible. Let the selection of candidates for our State Legislature be equally judicious, and *we must triumph.* Above all, let not the confidence of success lull us into apathy, for we have to contend with a foe who outgenerals us as far in discipline, as we outstrip them in numbers.—*Ral. Reg.*

To Correspondents.—We have received a Communication signed "*Warburton,*" covering some Poetry, which the writer is anxious to have inserted in the Observer. The poetry is very good, and we would have no objection to insert it, if the writer would send us the *printed copy* from which he transcribed it It would save us some trouble of correcting bad spelling and punctuation; and would moreover not have the appearance of endeavoring to palm upon our readers as *original*, what many of them have doubtless seen in print already

POSTSCRIPT.

Cheering from Texas.

By Major Horton, who came passenger in the Texian government schr. Invincible, we learn that 1200 Mexicans had crossed the Colorado, 800 men at San Felipe, and 400 at Fort Bend; that Gen Houston's effective force was 2300. The Colorado had overflowed its banks, and the 1200 Mexicans cannot retreat Houston had despatched Maj Baker, with 400 men against 400 Mexicans, and was advancing himself with his whole force upon the Mexican division, whose retreat to the main army was impossible.

The total destruction of 1200 Mexicans is certain, all was joy and confidence at the Seat of Government.—The elements are fighting for Texas, and the universal opinion is, that the Mexican army between the Colorado and Brazos, is already defeated.

Houston must have fought the battle last Sunday.

Dreadful Massacre!!!—We also learn that 73 unarmed emigrants that left this city in the William and Francis, for Codano, and were landed at that port, trusting themselves unarmed in the power of the Mexicans, were in two hours butchered by the soldiery, in sight of the vessel; the schooner escaped to Matagorda.—*N Orleans Adv.*

An arrival from Liverpool brings papers to the 28th March No political news except the following:

"The Paris Messenger of 23d says, "it was yesterday reported on 'Change says a Journal, that the Treasury had already paid the instalments of the indemnity to the United States, which are already due"

The Cotton Market was very active, and prices somewhat higher

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 20th, Steam Boat Henrietta, with Pole Boat Henry Clay in tow, with sundry Goods for J. G. & J. H. Cook, G. M. Mallett, H. J. Reed, and Hall & Johnson.

Also, April 29, Steamer Clarendon, with Dry Goods and Groceries, for James Mahoney, J. M. Dobbin, Willkings & Belden, G. & L. Hurlbutt, Thos. Cochran, T. J. Jordan, Neill Johnson, and Thos. Sandford & Co., of this place; and for C. W. & E. R. Harris, J. P. Smith, G. W. Brown, T. McNeely, Hunt & Gwin, J. F & C. Phifer, J. Marshall, T. N. Goodwin, N. Hill, Mrs. E. Beatty, and Miss Mary Rankin, of the interior.

DEPARTED, April 30, Steamer Clarendon, with Bacon, Cotton, &c. for S. W. Murley, J. M. Dobbin, Stark & Pearce, and C. J. Orrell.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 5.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	48 a 50
Ditto, apple,	45 a 05	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Bacon,	12½	Sugar, brown,	13½ a 14
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	14 a 15	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton, new	15½ a 16	Salt,	65 a 70
Corn,	85 a 90	Tobacco, leaf,	6 a 7
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6½ a 7	Wheat,	1 25
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	34 a 36
Iron,	5 a 6	Wool,	18 a 20

A Mule for Sale.

Apply to
C. P MALLETT.
May 2, 1836. 87 tf

For Sale.

THOMASTOWN LIME Warranted unslacked.
C. P. MALLETT.
April 27th, 1836. 87-tf.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to Thomas Sandford, the Subscribers will sell at the Market House, on Tuesday, 10th May, 1836; at 12 o'clock, the STORE HOUSE on Person street, and also the large WAREHOUSE on Dick street, both lately occupied by Mr. John C. Latta.

Terms at sale.

THOS. SANDFORD, & CO., *Auct'rs.*
May 5 1w.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the 15th June next. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, shall be waited on by a Collecting Officer, without any respect whatever to persons

JNO M. STRONG.
Fayetteville, May 2, 1836. 87-t15June

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

THIS well known Watering place, situated in Warren county, North Carolina, will be ready for the reception of Company by the 25th inst. The Medicinal qualities of the Water are so fully established, that it is considered unnecessary to say any thing in proof of their efficacy.

Rooms have been prepared with Fire places for invalids, and no attention will be omitted that can, in any way, conduce to the comfort of Visitors.

ANN JOHNSON.
May 1, 1836. 87 t10July

☞A BALL will be furnished at Shocco Springs, on the 15th of June. Good music will be provided on the occasion.

WHIG CONVENTION.

At a Convention of Delegates from the counties composing the Wilmington Electoral District, for the purpose of selecting a proper person to be placed on the White and Tyler Ticket, held in Wilmington on 26th April, 1836, Delegates appeared from the counties of New Hanover, Bladen, Sampson and Duplin

On motion of Joseph T. Rhodes, of Duplin, the meeting was organized by the appointment of Samuel Black, Esq, of New Hanover, Chairman, and Col. Samuel B. Andres, of Bladen, Secretary.

When, on motion of R H. Cowan, Esq of New Hanover, JEREMIAH PEARSALL, of Duplin county, was unanimously chosen as the Elector, and the Chairman requested to inform him of the choice.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary for the satisfactory manner in which they discharged their respective duties.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Wilmington Advertiser, Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Register and Star, with a request to all the other Editors in the State, friendly to the Whig cause, to copy the same.—When, on motion, the Convention adjourned.

SAMUEL BLACK, *Chairman.*
SAMUEL B ANDRES, *Secretary.*

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

GEN. DUDLEY'S VOTE IN 1811.

Some weeks since, the Standard alluded to a vote of Gen. Dudley's in the year 1811. It was introduced with such a flourish of trumpets, that we began to fear the Anti-Van Buren candidate was to be utterly demolished, so that not even a grease spot, to use a rather vulgar but expressive phrase, would be left of him.—We refrained from noticing the remarks of the Standard until now, hoping we should be able to procure the Journal of that year. We have endeavoured to do so in vain. And we proceed to give such an explanation of Gen. Dudley's vote as we believe to be the true one. The vote objected to, is that giving to the General Assembly the appointment of electors, for President and Vice President. Previous to 1811, this State voted by Districts. If we are not mistaken, her vote was divided, at the time of Mr. Madison's first election. It is well known, no body knows it better than Mr. Van Buren himself, there was a considerable party violently opposed to Madison and in favour of Clinton.—It was, as we have been informed, for the purpose of giving the undivided vote of North Carolina to Mr. Madison, the republican candidate, that the change of the mode of appointing electors was made. We believe it will be found, for as we said, we have not seen the Journal, that the change was made by the Republican party and opposed by the Federal party. If, therefore, Gen. Dudley erred, he was, if our conjectures are correct, in good company; if the vote was anti-republican, the Republicans and Federalists had for once changed sides. It is perfectly consistent, that a supporter of Van Buren should reproach Gen D. for a vote designed to secure the election of the distinguished and venerable Madison, whose election Van Buren himself exerted all his influence to defeat. If we are mistaken, let the Standard publish the yeas and nays; if he will furnish us with the Journal, we will do it. In the year 1824, this very anti republican mode of appointing electors existed in the State of New York, which we are now informed is so democratic. Why had not that consistent democrat, Mr V B. exerted his great and acknowledged influence to purge his State from this foul leprosy? Why was this anti-republican practice permitted to exist for a single day?

Since the Standard is so keen scented after Gen Dudley's anti-republican votes, will he be pleased to tell us how he will reconcile Governor Spaight's vote for Mr. Crawford in the very teeth of the expressed will of his constituents, with republican doctrines? There could be no mistake in that case. The people in the most solemn and deliberate form, viz by the constitutional mode, the ballot box, had expressed *their* preference for Gen. Jackson. Why did not Gov Spaight obey these positive instructions? Why did he set up his will against the people's will, made known according to the forms of the constitution? Was not this a clear case of instruction, by those who had a right to instruct him?

Are the instructions of a factious Legislature, without any authority from the people, requiring the Senator to commit what he believes perjury, and thus drive him from his seat before his constitutional term expires, of a more sacred nature than those from the people themselves? Is Mr. Mangum to be upbraided for refusing obedience to the unconstitutional requirements of the people's servants, and Gov Spaight to be lauded and rewarded for contemning the will of the people themselves? This is consistency This is principle! Yet this is the enviable position in which "the party" now stand before the people of North Carolina, whose interests they profess to have so much at heart, whose wishes they so much respect.

We have it from one who would not tell a falsehood for his right arm, that it is a truth, that Col. Johnson has had two black wives. If so, no satire is too severe for him, or those who support him for the second office in the country. The disgrace is, that such a man should be before the people for such an office, and that he should find supporters in this latitude; not in those who ridicule his known vices. We do not understand that rule of decorum which allows a man to sin in the face of a whole community, and forbids the virtuous from censuring or satirizing it: There is an easy way to avoid such censure or satire; those who will not take it must take the consequences.

Augusta (Geo.) Sentinel.

NEW YORK, April 25.

Later from England.—By the *Westminster* from London, papers from that city to the 18th and Plymouth papers of 19th March are received.

The citadel at Plymouth had been destroyed by fire, and the Town Major, aged 76, and his two daughters, aged 23 and 15, perished in the flames.

The son of the Duke of Coburg, who is about to espouse the young Queen of Portugal, had arrived in London on his way to Lisbon.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 14.—*Cotton.*—We had a very active market to-day; there was an excellent attendance of spinners and dealers, who bought freely; speculators also took several large lots.—The total sales are nearly 10,000 bags, at an improvement of ¼d to ¼d on Friday's prices.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, March 19.

The business done in Cotton this week is extensive, at a further improvement of fully ¼d per lb. on American descriptions, other kinds going off freely, at very full prices; the market closes heavily, and with a decidedly firm appearance. Speculators have taken 8,500 American, 200 Egyptian, and 100 Maranham; and exporters 400 Amer., 750 Surat, and 700 Bengal. There is one vessel from N. Orleans not yet reported. The import this week is 37,120 bags, and the sales are 38,100 bags, viz: 220 S. Island 20 @ 30, 14,900 bowed 6¼ @ 11¼. 10,100 N. Orleans 9¼ @ 12. 5270 Alabama 8¼ @ 11¼. 1760 Pernam 11¼ @ 14⅜. 620 Bahia 10¼ @ 12½, 950 Maranham 10¼ @ 13½.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Drug and Medicine STORE.
Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety, all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,

Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON

January 12, 1835. 13tf

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,
GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,
OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H. Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gingger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W. Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, an assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835. 54tf

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

July 21, 1835. 46tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96 tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm. C Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hard Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce

LEETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59 tf

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf

Molasses.

47 Hhds. New Orleans MOLASSES. For Sale by WILKINGS & BELDEN.

March 23, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers. Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

S. W. MURLEY

HAS taken the Store at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, recently occupied by Mr Henry Horn, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

With a few DRY GOODS, suitable for the Bartering Trade. He will be thankful for a share of patronage,—and has now for sale,

5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira do.,
5 do. St. Domingo do.,
5 do. Pepper,
5 do. Pimento,
2 do. Ginger,
15 boxes Hyson and Imperial Teas,
2 barrels Loaf Sugar

With Powder, Lead, Shot, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Bagging, Rope, Nails, Castings, Blankets, Saddles and Bridles, Hats, Shoes, &c &c.

He would also mention, that the Warehouses connected with the Store are large and convenient, and suited for receiving Goods or Produce for storage or on consignment, all which will be punctually attended to.

November 19, 1835. 65tf.

IMPORTANT
To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and former customers that he has just received his Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Crockery, &c.

Which he will sell low at wholesale or retail.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

South East Corner Market Square.

March 15, 1836 80 tf

Dr. PRATT & Co's
Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWELL, *M. D.,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

DR. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 15th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836

"WE Feed the Hungry."

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER CLARENDON,

150 Bbls. Prime Beef,
75 do. Mess do.

All New York City Inspection For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

March 21. 81-*tf.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

2 Shares Lafayette Hotel Stock
5 do. Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road do.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

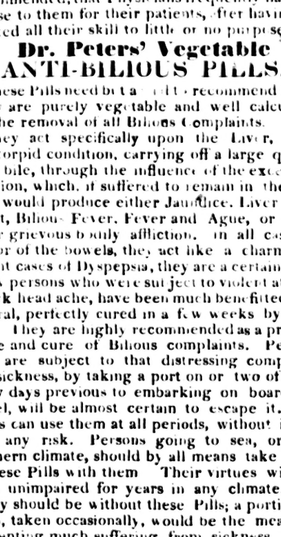
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf



DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT MEDICINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, discovered by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints are flatulency, soureess or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure in the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills need but a trial to recommend them. They are purely vegetable and well calculated for the removal of all Bilious Complaints.

They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excrement function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint Sea sickness, by taking a port on or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr P has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ,*" for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects: they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and exhalent functions, thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation on of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71 6m

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN
DAILY MAIL ROUTE.

Office of the Petersburg Rail Road Company.
February 28, 1836.

THE Petersburg Rail Road Company inform the public, that their Road, extending from Petersburg, Va., to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, a distance of 60 miles, and constituting a part of the GREAT DAILY MAIL ROUTE North and South, is now amply provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The Cars leave each end of the Road daily, on the arrival of the respective Mails. Travellers with their own equipages, can have their horses and carriages transported on this Road, with perfect safety and convenience; and thus, perform in 5 or 6 hours—while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish.

The Blakely Hotel at the Southern termination of the Rail Road, has been rebuilt of brick on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of Mail Coaches from Blakely for the South, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c., there is A LINE VIA TARBOROUGH three times a week, connected with the Mail Line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Rail Road at BELFIELD TO CLARKSVILLE, MILTON and DANVILLE.

Another tri-weekly Line from Blakely, passes through WARRENTON, OXFORD, &c., and connects with a line to SALISBURY, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Rail Road at Belfield, to Wilkins' Ferry at GASTON, ON THE ROANOKE, from whence a Rail Road to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Potomac landing, the line is continued by Steamboats; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the Rail Road is finished—and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg, by a turnpike road—and thence by the Petersburg Rail Road to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the *main* and *only* DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS. [81 4m.)

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI DYSPEPTIC
PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834 E. J. HALE.

Cotton Gins.

I HAVE established my Gin Factory at Fayetteville, N. C. under the superintendence of Mr J. M. Jarrott, lately from Columbia, S. C. who has been in the employ of the most approved workmen of that State. I shall feel thankful for encouragement, and will sell at reduced prices, credit of six months, or 10 per cent. per annum discount for cash. Gins warranted to perform well. Any information wanting, can be had of the Merchants of Fayetteville, as I am well known to most of them. Those who may wish to purchase would do well to order in time, as it sometimes happens that the demand cannot be supplied. Communications to me at Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. or J. M. Jarrott, Fayetteville, will meet with prompt attention.

J. W. POWELL.

April 7, 1836 83 6m

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
5 Bbls. Loaf do.
25 Bags green Rio Coffee.
25 do. do. Laguyra do in bags of 100 lbs.
10 Hhds. prime Molasses.

Just received and for sale by

April 13. JOHN MUNN

The Indian's Panacea.

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Gout, Sciatica, or Hip Gout, Incipient Cancers, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, particularly Ulcers and painful affections of the bones. Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description, Fever Sores, and Internal Abscesses; Fistulas, Piles, Scald Head, Scurvey, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Blotches, and every variety of Cutaneous Affection; Chronic Catarrh, Headache, proceeding from an acrid humour; Pain in the Stomach and Dyspepsia, proceeding from vitiation; Affections of the Liver, Chronic inflammation of the Kidneys, and general debility, caused by a torpid action of the vessels of the skin. It is singularly efficacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by injudicious treatment, or juvenile irregularities. In general terms, it is recommended in all those diseases which arise from impurities in the blood, or vitiation of the humors, of whatever name or kind.

Some of the above complaints may require some trifling assistant applications, which the circumstances of the case will dictate, but for a general remedy or *Purificator, to remove the cause,* THE INDIAN'S PANACEA will generally be found sufficient.

TO THE PUBLIC.

How true it is, that modern Physicians—in their ambition to excel in their profession; to explore the vast field of science by the aid of chemistry, and seek out new remedial agents: in short to arrive at perfection in their practice by means of ART alone,—entirely overlook and neglect, as beneath their notice, the rich and bounteous stores of medicine, which the Almighty has caused to spring out of the earth in every clime! And how much more true it is, that while the American Physician looks to foreign countries for many of his most common and necessary articles perpetually changing as they are, at the dictate of fashion or folly he is surrounded in his own country with an endless profusion of medical plants, sufficient to answer any indication in disease, or to cure any curable disorder—and yet he is ignorant of their virtues, and they are suffered to "waste their *healing* on the desert air."

The effects of vegetable medicine upon the system are temporary—those of minerals lasting. The former exert their effects and pass off—the latter, mercury in particular, act chemically upon the solids, decomposing the bones, and undermining the constitution by a slow and sure destruction.

The *congeniality, efficiency* and SAFETY of vegetable remedies over mineral, may be estimated by contrasting the ancient practice with the modern; or, to bring it more immediately under our own observation, the Indian practice with that of the whites. Who, in America, has not known or heard of repeated instances wherein some decrepid unpretending female Indian, by means of her simple remedies alone, has effected the most rapid and astonishing cures after the whole Materia Medica of the common practice, directed in the most skilful manner, has failed. And who has not been surprised at beholding the comparative ease and facility with which the Indian frees himself from any disease, and at the *almost* total absence of chronic disease among them? Who has ever heard of an Indian with a constitution broken and ruined by ill-treatment? And can a doubt exist, that this happy exemption of the savage from most of the ills which the flesh of civilized man is heir to, is chiefly owing to the more genial and safe remedies which he employs? This astonishing difference in success, is a fair exemplification of the infinite superiority of the simple and safe means of cure which God has created for the benefit of his children, over those which the *pride* and the *art* of man have invented.

From a long residence among a portion of the aboriginal inhabitants of this country, and an intimate acquaintance with the methods of cure of some of their most successful practitioners, the proprietor of "THE INDIAN'S PANACEA," acquired a knowledge of some of their most powerful and favorite remedies. From these he selected such as were most efficacious and appropriate, and after various experiments to test their principles and strength, he has combined them in the form here presented, as the most perfect and beneficial for the purpose for which it is recommended.

The proprietor offers this preparation to the public, with the consciousness that he is placing within its reach, a remedy capable of relieving many of his afflicted fellow beings, who are suffering under the various chronic and obstinate complaints to which it is applicable. To such it will prove of incalculable value, as the means, and in many cases the *only means* of relieving their sufferings, and restoring them once more to health and happiness. This is not offered as a common remedy, that may perchance be equally good with many others now in use, but as one which is capable of saving life in many extreme cases, when all the usual remedies fail. This it has done repeatedly; and this is the reputation it has obtained wherever it has been introduced.

It is only about three years since this preparation was first presented to the public; but in that short space of time, some hundreds of persons might be found, who would solemnly declare that they believed that their lives were saved by it, and in most cases after they had tried many and perhaps all the common remedies in vain. Wherever it is known it is rapidly coming into use, and this affords the most substantial and convincing proof of its merits.

The value of the Panacea is most conspicuous in those long standing and obstinate syphilitic and scrofulous affections which have defied all other remedies, and particularly in those cases where mercury has been so lavishly used as to cause distressing pains in the bones, nodes, mercurial ulcers, derangement of the digestive organs, &c. These it completely removes, and in all cases it entirely eradicates the disease and the effects of mercury, renovates the constitution, and leaves the patient sound and well. In Rheumatisms and in ulcerated sore throat, its happy effects are not less apparent, giving almost immediate relief.

Taken in proper doses, THE INDIAN'S PANACEA operates as an alterative and detergent; a diaphoretic, diuretic and laxative; an antispasmodic and anodyne; and in proper cases, as a stomachic and emmenagogue. Generally expressed, it increases all the secretions and excretions, gives tone to the stomach, and excites action in the glands in a particular manner. From these principles its operation may be understood.

This medicine has been found highly useful in many ambiguous diseases not here specified, and it has been used with wonderful success as a *Spring* and *Fall purifier,* by those who are subject to complaints of the chest, and whose constitutions require new vigor. Such persons will do well to use two or three bottles in small doses. Whenever a *diet drink* is considered necessary, this Panacea, taken in a small dose, will answer all its purposes, in much less time, at less expense, and in a far more agreeable manner, than the common diet drink.

The following certificates, out of hundreds similar which might be procured, are given to show the effect of The Indian's Panacea, in the various complaints therein mentioned; and also to exhibit in the most satisfactory manner its superiority over the syrups in common use.

CASES OF RHEUMATISM.

Charleston, Nov 15, 1831.

During the last winter and spring, I was afflicted with a very severe and distressing Rheumatism, occasioned by exposure in bad weather. I now take great pleasure in stating, that six bottles of the Indian's Panacea, restored me to perfect health, and I confidently recommend it to all similarly afflicted. JOHN FERGUSON, *King st.*

Charleston, March 27, 1832.

I was seized, about three years since with a distressing Rheumatism, caused by taking a severe cold while under the influence of mercury, and which has disabled me from business nearly ever since. During this period I have been a patient in the Marine Hospital, in this city, upwards of 4 months and nearly the same length of time in the Baltimore Hospital, and tried almost every remedy, with little benefit. On the 16th of February last, at that time scarcely able to move about upon crutches, I commenced the use of The Indian's Panacea. In one month I found myself entirely free from pain, and am now happy to state that I consider myself perfectly well.

WM TUCKER, 13 *Market st.*

CASES OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

New York, Sept 10, 1830.

This may certify, that in the fall of 1825, I was seized with a swelling in my neck and face, which afterwards ulcerated and became large ghastly ulcers in my neck. After trying several Physicians to no advantage, I went to Philadelphia, and placed myself under the care of Drs. Physic & Beach, when, after repeated salivations to no effect, I was pronounced totally incurable. Afterwards I took twenty bottles of Swaim's Panacea and eight bottles of Potter's Catholicon, with no material benefit. Despairing of life, which had now become a burthen to me, I returned to my parents in New York in 1829, and gave myself up to a lingering death. Hearing of the great success of The Indian's Panacea, however, in cases similar to my own, I was persuaded to try it, as a last resort.—To my great surprise as well as satisfaction, I soon found myself rapidly recovering, and upon taking seven bottles, the ulcers healed and I became perfectly well in the course of two months, and have remained so ever since. I make this statement and wish it to be published for the benefit of those who are suffering under similar scrofulous or syphilitic affections, that they may know what has cured one who has suffered every thing but death, and who considers his life saved by the above sirup.

WM HINHAN

Charleston, July 12, 1831.

I was afflicted four years with an ulcer in the leg occasionally accompanied with erysipelatous inflammation and excessive pain in the leg and ancle joint. Several eminent Physicians exerted their skill upon it, but without permanent benefit. In this state five bottles of the Indian's Panacea made a perfect cure.

MARGARET A. WEST, *Meeting st.*

For sale by

HIRAM ROBINSON, M. D., Agent,

Hay street, Fayetteville, North Carolina.—80-6m.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well situated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835 57tf.

A HEAVY STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real nice)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial Gunpowder,
Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs Cotton Yarn, No 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.

200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,

Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 42 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS.

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

Brick Row, Hay Mkt.

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 54tf.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr Hugh McLane, at Fayetteville, on the 19th of September last, a negro man named DAVE, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slender built, speaks rather slow; walks a very little lame. He is doubtless lurking in the neighbourhood of Beaver Creek, near the line of Cumberland and Moore Counties, where he was raised, and where his wife and family reside. The Subscriber having purchased him, will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery at the Jail in Fayetteville.

WILLIAM McLEOD

Cumberland County, Dec 29, 1835. 69tf

PRIVATE SALE,
By Thos. Sandford & Co.

JUST RECEIVED, 75 barrels Pickled COD FISH.

Feb. 17, 1836.

Blank Warrants for sale here.